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Sorgo Department.

Questions for the Expert.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I believe the Mississippi Valley Cane Grower's Association, a part of whom I am, which has a regularly elected and qualified expert. I wish to state a few saccharine facts which weigh 12 pounds to the gallon, and to propound a few sorgum conundrums, and request the expert to be as lucid as he can in his replies.

Last season my cooling apparatus required some changes, and as I did not wish to stop the mill and evaporators I filled two barrels an hour with hot sirup for seven hours, and then noticed the barrels seemed uneasy and colicky. The bungs sputtered and went off on excursions in the interstellar ether, and may some day reappear as comets with tails and eccentric orbits. The heads bulged, and finally left to begin business on their own account. The hoops divorced from staves, and that row of sorgum sirup barrels was a park of artillery, a fleet of mortar boats, a nest of Gatling guns, a startling series of cyclones. It would have delighted a dynamiter, and would have indefinitely postponed the coronation of the Czar. The disaster and disgust occasioned by the explosions of that sorgum was amazing and amusing. I wish to inquire why was this. The bungs were not fitted for half an hour to one hour after the barrels were filled, in order to allow the steam to escape, but it would not escape until it gathered itself for a final effort to spill. I made an effort to roll the barrels outside where they could bombard the universe. This intensified the energy of the Sorgum, and was dangerous for one who had no life insurance, and who had a living child and six small wives dependent for support.

The pressure was clearly cumulative, and was exaggerated by motion. My own opinion is that when I got the devil out of the cooler he went into those barrels, and as two things cannot occupy the same space, the sirup had to go, and it went.

I have now some sirup made from inferior cane, and carelessly condensed. If a bottle is filled and corked, and remains quiet, it behaves itself as sober sorgum should, but if it is shaken it seems to wake a sleepy demon who will pop the cork or shatter and scatter glass and sirup. If the cork is removed there is no effervescence, but if replaced and well shook up there is a change of scenery. A bottle which had been empty of sirup for a week exploded when moved in the dark, and the crash of glass gave the idea that a shot had been fired through a window.

One more question: How much sorgum will a 50-gallon barrel hold? Does the quantity depend on the weather. How much is allowed for expansion? If a bottle is filled with cold sirup and tightly corked and placed in a warm room it will explode. It seems that sorgum will expand if it is hot, it will percolate if it is cold, and it will spill violently if shook up. Perhaps it should be done up in steel packages. I invite the attention of the committee on coöperation. Perhaps after all there is something in this sorgum business. Perhaps Keely's motor is run by a sorgum fluter wheel. Perhaps the premium sorgum reports, or the Academy of Sciences, or the Commissioner of Agriculture, or the M. V. C. G. A. expert may explain and illustrate the value of sorgum as "Storage of Force." Scientists have given man the sense of force in addition to the five senses he previously had, and perhaps an exclusive diet of sorgum and tomatoes would develop this sense of force and eventuate an invention which would render the immense force hidden in sorgum more immediately useful.

A. A. D.
Bavaria, Kans.

Worth its Money.

COL. COLMAN.—Though it is only a year since I became a member of the great family of RURAL WORLD readers I would not now be without its hints and information for many times its cost. The great northern cane industry is represented here; but like many other localities had to contend with a very unfavorable season last year, especially the early part of it; first being cold and wet so that we could not plant, and what little we did failed to germinate. We replanted, were treated to similar dose of weather, then replanted until we ran out of seed. Yet we cultivated what was left, and finally got about 300 gallons of very nice sirup that sold readily for fifty cents by the barrel.

I regret the loss of our old friend I. A. Hedges, for I had derived a great deal of information from him. Am thankful to the RURAL WORLD and many of its correspondents for valuable suggestions, and herewith renew my subscription and add with it another, a good deutscher.

JOHN W. L.
Cahoka, Mo.

Sorghum in Washington County, Ills.

COL. COLMAN: I have manufactured cane sirup for twenty years. I thought I would send you a few items of our operations the past season: Planted twenty acres of cane—Early Amber, Early Orange and Red Librarian—had a very good crop; averaged about 150 gallons per acre—3,000 gallons—besides worked about 15 acres for neighbors on shares, making altogether 4,500 gallons. The Early Amber has not given me satisfaction; have worked it three years; it is too delicate and fine in its growth; I do not think it suits this latitude—38deg.—it does not make by 2 1/2 tons of stripped stalks per acre as much as the Red Librarian does. It is only fit for this latitude, where the first planting has failed to come and a person wishes to replant late. My mill and machinery is as follows: One No. 2 Star press, double-back geared and run by my ten horse-power engine. It is not large enough for our increased business; am going to get a larger power press. Our pans consist of two heating pans and one evaporator, so placed that the juice is carried from the reservoir in tin pipes to the upper pan and let down from it to the second and third pans. Shall change the above pans the coming season for one pan 20 or more feet in length, if I can find one that suits me. I find that there is great danger of scorching sirup in the Cook evaporator, in the finishing end of the pan. It needs a pan that the heat can be governed by a damper near the finishing end to prevent scorching. My mill building is 65 by 35 feet; built on the side of a hill, so that the boiling room is eight feet lower than the press room, so that the juice runs from the press down into the lowest evaporator through pipes and faucets, consequently no hauling of juice. The machinery and engine is all under a good roof, also have storage under roof for large quantities of cane. My reservoir is very large, with center division, so it is in two equal parts. My plan in working small jobs for my neighbors is to run the first job into the reservoir, then with a rule measure the number of inches in the reservoir, then press the next job, and measure the number of inches in that, and so on until one apartment of the reservoir is full. Then fill the other in same way—then when it is all worked off, divide the sirup in proportion to the inches that each one had of juice. I find it saves a great deal of trouble in working small jobs. I intend to test thirty or forty acres in cane this season, there seems to be a determination among all farmers to raise more cane than ever before, there is no doubt but there is far more profit in raising and manufacturing northern cane than any other crop. I find by carefully securing and feeding the seeds to hogs, in connection with the skimmings from the mill, I can make more pork than the same number of acres in good corn would make. The cane crop will make from twelve to fifteen bushels of seed per acre, which is richer than the same number of bushels of corn, for perk making.

Our sirup sold readily at fifty-five cents per gallon by the barrel, and barrels returned, by all our merchants who handle it at all. Several years ago when I commenced making sirup, it was a hard job to get rid of a few barrels even—it is very different now, the people have got educated up to the use of it. So that if they can get the northern cane sirup rule they will not buy any other. There is not the least fear of overstocking the market with a good article of sirup, made from northern cane. Could write more but suppose that what I have written will go into the waste-basket. J. P. H.
Elkhorn, Ill.

North Carolina.

COL. COLMAN: Send RURAL WORLD another year, can't get along well without it; would send you some new subscribers, but this is rather a barren desert for an agricultural journal, or any other good literature. The spring is very wet and cold. Peaches nearly all killed by frost, had frost on 25th and 26th of April; will be half crop of apples; wheat not as good as last year; corn late and small; cotton not up and but little planted yet; will be as much as usual planted; sugar-cane not planted yet; crop will be increased about ten per cent. My experience with guano under corn, is that it pays well, will advance the crop fifteen to twenty days, and increase the yield very much; stable manure is very good also, if too much is not used; 200 lbs. of guano or 1000 lbs. of well rotted stable manure is about right.

There will be about seventy-five thousand tons of commercial fertilizers used in this State this year.

More anon.
N. A. LAYTON.

May 1st, 1883.
DEAR SIR: It may be of interest to some of your readers if you kindly inform them in your columns, that I will invest \$5,000 in a Stock Company to manufacture sugar and sirup from sorgum, the total capital to be not less than \$50,000, and no one party holding more than \$5,000 stock; I will attend to the managing and manufacturing, having the ability to do so.
H. S.
Care RURAL WORLD.

Needing Information [Badly].

COL. COLMAN: The RURAL brings much of interest and usefulness to us, from week to week, and we are very well satisfied with it, except its Sorghum Department, a great deal of which we consider to be humbug, in the full sense of the term, and has been the means of leading many unwary persons into financial troubles if not ruin. Perhaps the RURAL machinery men and machinery agents, would feel just a little sore over having such plain talk made public; but it is nevertheless an undeniable fact. S. S. Prosper, Kas.

Oh no, neither the RURAL WORLD, the machinery men nor their agents, care a continental for such talk as that. Mr. S. simply needs information, and it is because he is prejudiced against the Northern cane industry and has not read the facts we have reported for five years past, that he now displays such lamentable ignorance. There is no department of business in which some men have not proved failures, and it is often the case that they do so because they do not know a good thing when they see it, or lack the energy to prosecute it if they do.

That industry, however, is taking care of itself, just now very creditably, and if our friend is blessed with life for a few years longer he will be convinced that there is much less humbug about it than in corn, or wheat, or cotton. But as it has only one place in the RURAL WORLD, and in the other departments of the paper he finds much of interest and usefulness, we are yet happy.

From Wisconsin.

COL. COLMAN—I want to say a few words in regard to making sirup. We made 8,500 gallons of good merchantable sirup, and have sold the most of it to the grocers in the country, for forty-five cents per gallon, by the barrel. There is no trouble in selling this kind of sirup after the people get to use it, and find out the quality of it. As we all know the season was backward and that most of the cane did not get ripe; but it made fine sirup, and turned out well. Our works are of steam, a boiler of thirty-five horse power, and engine to run mill, steam pail, defecator and evaporator, capacity from 300 to 400 gallons in twenty-four hours. I think we have one of the finest rigs in the country. I should like to send you a sample of our sirup, but thinking though that you are bothered enough with sampl-s, I will only say that ours would compare with a good many of them.

It seems that I can't do without the RURAL WORLD, for its sorgum information and other good reading, and so I remain, respectfully yours.
C. K. ROSTAEL
OXFORDSHIRE, Wis.

Enquiries from Virginia.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Making sirup from sorgum is a rather new industry with us. We have succeeded in making a fair quality of sirup, but do not attempt to make sugar, although the sirup frequently granulates very readily. Now I would like for some of your correspondents to give us the benefit of their experience in making sugar as well as sirup upon an open evaporator, for small farmers; the details of machinery used; how the juice is fumigated and defecated; all the necessary fixtures, and how to work them. Such information will benefit many of your subscribers.—Yours truly,
W. J. H.
Rapidan, Va.

More Information Wanted.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Please inform me if there is an instrument made that will tell me when sirup is thick enough. If so, what will it cost and where can I get it? I have made sirup for five years, some as fine as I ever saw. For myself and neighbors, I generally make up 15 to 20 acres, charge them 25 cents a gallon, and sell my sirup for from 60 to 75 cents per gallon. My orange cane made 180 gallons to the acre, and the amber planted by its side only 75 with the same culture, but the amber ripened two weeks earlier than the orange.
S. E. G.
Maroa, Ills.

See the advertisement of J. A. Field & Co., in this issue for sugar makers supplies.

As the planting season is now with us, indeed much of the cane up and being cultivated, we would like as many of our readers as possibly can to tell us how it is doing, and what are the prospects for the season's business. Let us have the information at once.

Those who are planting cane will have their hands full now to keep down the weeds, for the plant grows slowly at first, and is very apt to become buried with its more rapidly growing neighbors.

Sorghum at the University Farm.

1. From some careful chemical analysis of, and practical experiments with sorgum cane growing on the University Farm, the following general conclusions were reached. It appears that crystallized sugar can be obtained from sorgum of as good a quality as that of the ordinary brown sugars found in market. A portion of this brown sugar was redissolved, and the solution passed through a mixture of charcoal and clay. On evaporation it yielded a light sugar, which dried very rapidly in the air, and showed no trace of sorgum taste or smell. A portion of this product was placed in a percolator and the adhering molasses washed out. The result was a perfectly white sugar.

2. To insure the production and best yield of crystallizable sugar, the juice must be treated with lime before heating. If, after skimming, the excess of lime be neutralized by aluminum sulphate, acid sirup obtained will be of a light color; otherwise, the excess of lime will cause the sirup to be dark.

3. From the proximate analysis of the cane, it appears that one acre of sorgum produces 2,550 lbs. of cane sugar. Of this amount, we obtained 710 pounds in the form of good brown sugar, and 562 pounds were left in the 737 pounds of molasses drained from the sugar. Hence, sixty-two per cent. of the total amount of sugar was lost during the process of manufacture. This shows that the method of manufacture in general use is very imperfect.

4. The 710 pounds of sugar, at eight cents a pound would bring \$56.80. The molasses is worth at 25 cents per gallon, \$17.75; or the products of an acre of sorgum would bring \$74.55. There is no question that with proper care and apparatus, the above yield can be readily doubled.

5. Nearly two-thirds of the sugar, as has been said, is left in the bagasse. This could, in great part, be removed by percolation with water, as is done sometimes in the manufacture of beet sugar.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Cultivation of Amber Cane.

As the production of sugar and molasses from the Northern cane is bound to be one of the coming industries of our beautiful State, says H. Falcott in the *Ohio Farmer*, it is well, perhaps, to give our readers a few practical hints on its cultivation and manufacture, as suggested to us from our quite extensive experience of the past two years. We have got thousands of dollars invested in this work, and are earnestly endeavoring to secure the best practical results, and will cheerfully aid all others to do the same, as far as we have the power.

In the first place, be sure you have good seed. I threshed 26 bushels of it, last fall, and not a seed of it was ripe enough to make it safe to plant. And for this reason I secured 30 bushels of seed from New Jersey, to supply the patrons of our Jefferson Sugar Manufactory with seed that I knew every kernel would grow. Select any good soil on your farm that will produce good corn. The warmer the better. Plow good and deep, harrow it very fine (like mince meat), have your lot as nearly in a square form as possible, so you cultivate the crop each way with a team, and use either a single or two-horse cultivator. In this manner you can do almost the entire work with horses. Wait until the ground gets warm, the last of May or first of June, and just before you plant give the ground a fresh harrowing, so the weeds and grass will not come up before the cane. Mark your land in squares three feet apart each way, and if you desire to manure the crop in the hill or use superphosphate, you can accomplish this work more speedily and perfectly by making the hill with a hoe, covering up whatever fertilizer you use. Afterward you take a common hand corn planter and go over your piece, five acres a day, without any trouble, and can plant the soil with will drop from eight to twelve seeds at a time. You will get more even planting done than to risk any hired man or boy to count the seed. If you do the work for yourself you can do it as you please. But when using a planter, set it so as to only cover one inch in depth, and step your foot on each hill after planting, as you go along, to pack the soil a little and hold the moisture so the seed will sprout. By using a planter you will secure more even planting, and can have your whole field started at the same time—or at least a five-acre lot of it.

If you only raise a small patch of it, one-fourth to one-half acre, it is a good plan to wait until near the first of June, then prepare the ground as above stated, and soak the seed in warm water from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, just sprouting the seed a very little; then when planting tread firmly on each hill to hold the moisture by packing the dirt close, or the sprout will dry up and die in a day or two. Leave six to eight stalks in each hill, aim to have this number every time, for this reason—the cane will not sucker out one-tenth part as much; hardly a nail of it on an acre will have a sucker if this number of stalks are left in each hill and the hills three feet apart each way. I saw a plantation of 1,000 acres, last fall, in Rio Grand county, N. J., planted and cultivated as above stated, with the best practical results I ever saw. I planted ten acres, last season, in drills three and one-half feet apart, and thinned the stalks out to from six to ten inches, but the suckers are a

terrible drawback to the crop if cultivated this way. In every hill you only have two to four stalks there will be a bunch of suckers, and these are good for nothing but fodder. You need never attempt to make molasses or sugar out of them.

Good, fair land will raise and mature a good crop of seed and cane stalks, with cane planted as herein stated, and after the first of August ought to completely shade the ground and retain all the moisture. The roots penetrate any depth of soil, and the leaves never curl up with heat or droop from lack of moisture. Every acre of cane will produce from 1,200 to 2,000 pounds of molasses or sugar.

Agricultural.

PAYNESVILLE, Mo., May 30, 1883.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The insect called the "Wheat Bull Worm" in the RURAL of 24th inst., and so correctly and minutely described by S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, is the same that injured our wheat so seriously two or three years ago. I examined it carefully with my glasses (having no other magnifier) and found it to be the insect he describes. I marked the difference between it and the Hessian fly, both in the worm and crystal, but as they were found in the boot near the root of the wheat, and injured the wheat in the same way, I looked upon it as one branch of the same family, and called it Hessian fly.

P. T. VAUGHAN.

What Farmers can Do.

1. They have 10 votes to 7 of all other occupations.
2. They have votes enough to carry any election.
3. They can effectually put an end to the extortions of Railroads, which take one bushel of every two the farmer raises.
4. They can put ten Farmers into Congress and their State Legislature for every one they now have.
5. They can make their own laws in all States.
6. They can secure the same payment per hour for hard work that is demanded by brain work.
7. They can have all the comforts and luxuries now enjoyed by the classes which prey upon them.
8. They can combine themselves into a compact body.
9. They can co-operate, can stand by one another and if they do so can rule the world—or
10. They can continue to be the dull drudges they have been, the prey of every cunning politician, lawyer and speculator in the land.—N. Y. Justice.

Not Measured by Money.

Mr. Robert K. Tomlinson, Brownsburg, Penn., discusses most interestingly in *The Philadelphia Press* the trite question, "Does farming pay?" (about which there is no question), calling up from real life illustrative examples such as, happily, are within the knowledge of all observers. We make room for some of his thoughtful and suggestive points, which are well stated. The definition of "success" is a better one than superficial persons are able to give, and we especially approve the passing tribute to the wives and mothers of the farm:

"I have in my mind's eye a number of men (I use the term in a conubial sense, for if ever there was a pursuit in which the wife is truly the better half it is in farming) who started in agricultural pursuits with only a few hundred or a thousand or two of dollars saved. It may be from their wages or the fruit of a small inheritance. In many cases this was barely enough to stock a farm and pay the usual one-third purchase money. But under the double spur of love of ownership and necessity of meeting their engagements, they bent every energy to free themselves from the debt, and made their homestead entirely their own."

Brought up in the habit of strict economy, their children shared in the hardships of adversity, as they afterwards shared in the brightening prospects of prosperity. In this stern but hopeful struggle with the force of circumstances, the parents developed in mind and character, and filled their place among the most useful and honored members of society; while the children, thanks to their early training, to free schools and an educating press, became fitted for that higher struggle which increasing civilization demands. Who shall say that these men and women, although they may have amassed only a few thousand dollars, have not, in the highest sense of the term, made farming pay and life a success?

"And still more than for the individuals, for our country have their lives been a grand success. The verse of the English poet is unfortunately too trite to quote, but true it is that intelligent, independent farming communities should be the pride, as they are the power and safety of a country. And especially will a large class, such as I have described, who by their birth, their lives and their fortunes are identified with both the labor and capital of the country, do much to counteract the baleful effects of vast wealth and political power upon republican institutions."

Such suggestive paragraphs as these open a wide field for reflection on the conditions and influence of success worth striving for, and which is not to be measured by real estate standards or market estimates. "Man shall not live by bread alone."

Curing Millet.

I do not think, rightly managed, that millet cures with very much more difficulty than heavy timothy, or other of our standard grasses. For several years it has been a staple crop on my farm, and each year suggests some curtailment of the labor of getting it into the market. The plan I have pursued for the past few years, is to watch my chances during the dryish weather after the middle of August, and when the weather promises fair for a few days, the mowing machine is started, and about three acres are laid down. If the next day again betokens continued fair weather, it is allowed to remain and wilt another twenty-four hours. The third day the horse rake is set at work piling it in windrows, and the forks are soon following, making it into as large cocks as possible, the sun being to have at least 200 pounds of cured hay in each cock. Should the weather indicate an unfavorable turn, it is put into smaller cocks the second day, and when fair weather does come, the millet is turned out by placing a fork near the bottom of a cock, and with a proper exhibition of muscular development, it is turned completely over. Its new position will so loosen up the hay that the sun and air will usually go through it readily, though if very green, it had best be parted more. By turning two cocks toward each other, the hay will be brought so closely that in re-cocking two bunches can be readily put into one, which decreases the after exposure of the hay very much.

If the weather will allow a three days' curing, there is no necessity of turning out, for if reasonably wilted, the millet will thoroughly cure if put into large well-built cocks. As soon as the hay is thought to be cured, it is best to get it into the barn, which is a better place for it than stacks, though a stack of millet in March and April is not "this year especially"—to be "sneezed at." In drawing in, if dampness is discovered, the tipping-over process will remedy it, and not so disarrange the forks but that they can be readily taken up. Sometimes a rain will come, be as wise as you may, and consult both Venner's almanac and the signal service forecast, but unless the rain is long continued, millet will be far less injured than any of our other grasses. If lying as the machine left it, the rain will pass through it without leaving hardly any perceptible after trace, and if it is in well-made cocks, the long slender stalks will form a most perfect thatch, upon which a reasonable amount of rain will have little effect, so closely will the hay settle, or pack together.

It may not sound credible, but once I left some twenty of these large millet cocks standing in the corner of a far away back lot, and fed it out over the fence into a wood lot to some young stock, during the last week of November, and into the following December. The cocks were well put up, and so compact had they become that there was no refuse hay in them, the stock cleaning up the ground after each foddering, though no attempt was made to starve them into eating it. I simply mention this to show that millet possesses great keeping qualities, much greater than is generally supposed, and also that its curing may be done with much less labor than is the usual opinion.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

It is perhaps not generally known that the year 1816 is remembered as a year without a summer. On the 17th of June in that year a heavy snow storm fell in New England. July was accompanied with frost and ice. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed. In August ice was formed half an inch in thickness and almost every green thing was destroyed in this country and Europe. Very little corn ripened in New England and the middle states. September furnished three weeks pleasant weather and in the latter part of the month ice formed an inch thick. Says a writer: "The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat during the Summer; all nature was clad in a sable hue and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life."

T. B. Terry reminds farmers that a "stitch in time" saves labor in looking after potato beetles as well as in other business. By picking off the first beetles that appear the second crop will be largely diminished. For those which escape, and there are always some, he uses a pan with a handle and a long paddle. With these implements a man need not stoop, and can gather from two rows at once, the tops are not injured, and there is no danger of poison.

In order to grow Hungarian successfully it is essential that the ground should be freshly plowed and harrowed once before sowing. Sow half a bushel of seed to the acre—if sown thinner, the growth will be too rank and coarse. After sowing, drag it in with a smoothing harrow, or brush it in, and if the soil is dry on the surface roll it in, by all means, as that will bring the moisture to the surface, enough to germinate the seed.

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Bothwell on Jewett.

COL. COLMAN: Mr. Sam Jewett's harangue about some man's trouble about the short-horn register in Europe has nothing to do with this great pretender and great deceiver, the Merino Sheep Register, gotten up some five years ago in Vermont by some sharpers, in order to sell a class of sheep at exorbitant prices that were no better bred than tens of thousands of sheep in all the middle and eastern States. The registers are great pretenders, for they pretend to have nearly all the pure blood, while they have not one-fourth of the pure sheep. They are great deceivers. They pretend to date all their flocks back to or prior to the importation in 1811, and when called on to trace back, utterly fail to do it. They also pretend that the 9,000 of that importation were pure blood than the Selician, Saxony or French, while the truth is, these 9,000 were the common pastoral herds, badly mixed with black, spotted and red sheep, and their wool was seventy-five per cent. coarser than our best flocks now, and their average fleece for forty years after they were brought to the United States did not exceed 3 1/2 lbs. of wool; while the Selician, Saxony and French were all selected with the greatest care from the choicest flocks of Spain, prior to the year 1811, and were bred with scrupulous care to keep their blood pure for a long series of years in their respective countries. Yet these consistent registers will not admit a sheep into them, though he be a perfect model with all the good points, if his owner admits that he has one drop of blood from either of those three valuable breeds, while the veriest scallawag without one good mark is eligible to the register if his owner states that he believes that he is a direct descendant of the immortal 9,000 that were confiscated in Spain and brought to the United States in ship-loads because they were cheap. What a fraud, what pretensions, we leave the wool-growers to judge. Now if Mr. Jewett can sell the descendants of those 9,000 sheep for from \$100 to \$500 because they are in the register, which he claims he can, let him do so; but to let the wool-grower know what he is buying is my business. Now, I am credibly informed that Mr. Jewett bought two rams in Vermont for \$30, that is \$15 for each. One of them he christened Silver Horn, and by the aid of the register and proper Vermont flocks he sold said ram in Texas for \$600. Who dare say the register is not a good thing?

Jewett says I cannot register my sheep. Why not? They are as good as his. The reason is, I cannot prove they descended from the importation of 1811; neither can he say his sheep did, and tell the truth. I know I am pressing the register hard, but you should give me a fair show, as I am getting old and am overworked. But these papers will be preserved and read with interest after you and I Jewett have gone to judgment.

G. B. BOTHWELL.

That Challenge

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I have repeatedly seen references made in the RURAL WORLD and some other sheep papers by Mr. Bothwell to Samuel Jewett on the question of the register and on matters of fraud. I noticed particularly his reference to stubble shearing in his late challenge and thought at the time and think still that, had he known Mr. Jewett as I and some of my neighbors do, he never would have made such a reflection.

I was at Mr. Jewett's house sometime since where there was present a Mr. C. Martin of Garnett, Kansas, who had purchased of him two rams the previous season for \$110. He had an idea that one of them had not worked exactly right and at Mr. Jewett's instance had returned it when I happened to be present. Having sold the larger portion of his flock he then needed a new ram so Mr. Jewett said, all right, here is your note for \$110, give me another for the ram you keep, and then when you want another come along. This Mr. Martin declined to do because he had had some service from the ram, but Mr. J. insisted and the note was changed.

From this and some other transactions that have come under my observation, I am quite satisfied that Mr. Bothwell either doesn't know his man or is willfully doing him great injustice by representing him to the sheep-breeding community as capable of fraud.

Sam Jewett would, I am sure, truthfully represent everything just as he knew it; and should he sell a sheep that turned out badly against his expectations, be more than anxious for his own honor and reputation's sake to take him back and refund their money, or exchange him for another.

G. S. A.

Heavy Shearings.

Among the visitors at the late New York State American Merino sheep breeders' association were Hon. William Hay, Alfred Hay, William Winters and Alexander MacFarland, of Australia. These gentlemen are all large flockmasters who have come to this country to obtain some American Merinos. They say that we have the finest Merino sheep in the world. They take back with them some 60 head. By the same steamer, Mr. Wm. G. Markham sends a large consignment to some Australian parties. Herewith I give weights of some of the fleeces shorn. They were shorn in the presence of and weighed by a committee consisting of the officers of the association, or appointed by them: Greasy Bille, a ram belonging to E. S. Parmelee, sheared 40 lbs.; Ruby Boy, belonging to J. S. Beecher, 38 lbs. 12 oz.; Prince Bismarck, Ray Bro.'s and Mariner, 32 lbs. 1 oz.; Ironclad, M. L. Taft, and Junbo, J. S. Beecher, each 32 lbs.; Empire, Ray Brothers, 30 lbs. 12 oz.; and Capt. Jinks, Parmelee & Seymour, 30 lbs. 4 oz. There were twenty more which sheared from 20 to 30 lbs., and eight between 15 and 20 lbs. These eight were tegs, as also was Junbo. Mr. Beecher's 32-pound ram. Eighteen ewes were shorn, seven of which sheared 20 lbs., or over. The heaviest ewe's fleece weighed 23 lbs. 13 oz., and another weighed 23 lbs. 12 oz.

Angora Goats.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Why does not the fair association at St. Louis, offer a premium for Angora goats, their fleece and robes from their hides? The Angora goat industry is getting to be quite extensive in the United States, and there is a big boom in the business, which will, no doubt, continue for years, as there is now quite a number of factories that use the mohair in this country, and it is such a staple article, that there is not the least probability of glutting the market for many years, 40 or 50 at least. The Tingu Manufacturing Co., of Connecticut, last year, put in machinery at a cost of \$140,000, for the purpose of manufacturing the fleece of the Angora goat, and they alone will want as much mohair as can be grown in the United States for several years, and with the other factories who use it there will be a constant ready sale at good paying prices for all that can be produced. When we consider the length, the strength, the fineness and lustre, we can have no doubt about the demand as long as people continue to wear clothing. Nor is the mohair the only source of revenue. The goat can be raised on the hilly lands of Southern Missouri, for their hides, for leather and much more profitably for their hides and robes; for there is no more beautiful robe than that made from the skins of Angora goats. It may be colored any color, as very fine, soft, warm and durable, and as the buffalo will soon be too scarce to furnish robes, I know of nothing that will fill their place so well; they can moreover be raised for their meat, which is better than mutton and as palatable as venison.

They can be profitably raised for their mohair alone, which commands a good price, according to the grade, from \$1 per lb down. Col. Peters, of Georgia, wrote me that he sold, this year, at \$1 per lb. What I mean by the grade, is this, the pure blood Angora buck is bred to the common goat, and the hair of the first cross is a very low grade, the second cross is better, and so on up to the fifth cross, when the mohair is about as good as any. The Angora goat will do well where sheep would starve. I believe that on 500 acres of hilly, rocky land in Missouri Angora sheep will pay more net cash than 1000 acres Missouri best corn land per year, and not take half as much capital or one-tenth the labor. Yet some people turn up their noses and sneer at the name of the nasty stinking goat; they say no fence will turn them and they smell so rank. That may apply to the common goat, but the Angora does not smell, except the billies, for about two months; there is not a nicer or cleaner domestic animal. And as for their going over fences, they are not near as bad as cattle or horses. I have sheared Angoras all day with a white shirt on and nothing over it, and carried them in my arms, and at night my shirt was but little soiled and no smell. One sheep is often nastier than 100 goats. There is another way in which the Angoras can be made to pay for the use of the capital invested and the feed they eat; that is by destroying bushes of all kinds and weeds in a pasture; many men could use them profitably that way. I have not said one-fourth what I might say favorably, but enough for this time. I have none for sale.

Yours, H. M. KELLY.

More Mutton Wanted.

Not more of the kind now found abundantly at all the stock yards, but mutton from mutton sheep—meat raised for human food and not the leavings of half a dozen crops of wool, the clothing made from which we have already worn out and forgotten. The demand is for good mutton, good beef and good butter; but we can no more get good mutton from an old Merino or native ewe than good beef from a Jersey or first class butter from a Texan. There are mutton breeds of sheep as there are beef breeds of cattle and those who would supply the market and get the best price must furnish that, that is called for.

Mutton is not a popular meat, at least not as popular as it ought to be considering its delicacy and healthfulness as compared with pork, and the reason is found in the fact that only the carcasses of the wool breeds are found in the market or the butchers stall. And this will continue to be the case until we have more of the Shire or Down sheep of England bred and raised for our markets. Any man who has tasted spring lamb, a joint of mutton, or even a chop from an English black face will admit after partaking of a similar joint, or dish of our ordinary mutton that there is no comparison between them.

Nor is the price ordinarily brought in the stock-yards, any criterion of the value of first-class mutton any more than that of the commonest farm butter as compared with the best creamery. The Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire-down, Oxfordshire-down or Cotswold ram would in a few years grade up a flock of natives that would make not only desirable but luscious meat and prove a profitable venture to the man having the enterprise to go into the business. We know that many are thinking that, because everybody is going into the sheep business for the wool it produces and the value in money of the annual clip the market will be overdone and the value of the product lowered. Here is an opportunity to embark in an equally good, if not better business, having little or no competition. An exchange puts it thus:

The amateur may ask what kind of sheep to keep. Well, if mutton is the object, take mutton sheep of the English breeds; if wool is the object, take the American Merino. Do not try and breed a sheep combining wool and mutton, because each has a fixed type. The coarse wool sheep have been bred for hundreds of years on the Downs of England, and are a fixed type; while the fine wools are bred in Spain as long ago as the time when the Moors invaded that country.

Dipping in Winter.

During the past winter the enquiries at this office have been numerous as to whether it was dangerous to dip for scab when the thermometer indicated a low temperature. We would now like to have the experience of those who tried it, for the guidance of others in future years.

Castrating Lambs.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I wish to say a word to my fellow sheep men on this subject. In the RURAL WORLD of May 10th I saw the letter of Dr. D. L. Phares, of Mississippi, but must say that I differ with him on some points, though agreeing with him as to the condition of the weather. I penned my lambs three times before I got it to suit me. I have a man to hold the lamb in position so that I can get at the sack, when I cut the end off and take one seed at a time in my teeth and draw it out slowly, so as to be sure to get all the tunic and cord. I think if the tunic is left the wound will not heal up so soon nor so well. I castrated fifty-five, did not lose one, nor did it seem to affect them any more than docking the tails of the ewes. The work was done the first week in May. I dipped my sheep last week and they were almost well, hence I think mine a better plan than that of attempting to take out the entire seed with a knife. I saw in the same issue a plan of a dipping pen with the arrangements I agree, except as to the vat, which I prefer to be six feet long, three feet deep and eighteen inches wide, the outgoing end sloping and canted. I have one man to catch the sheep and hand them to the man at the vat, who dips them under and with a dry comb gives it a good rubbing and let it go, do not think you can cure a bad case by just driving the sheep through the dip.

I read the sheep department of the RURAL WORLD with much pleasure, and am always glad to see my fellow sheepmen using their pens. We want practical experience direct from the fields, the pastures and the barns.

J. J. S.
Oakland, Indian Territory, May 23, 1883.

Foot Rot.

It is possible, we suppose, that notwithstanding the best of care and the utmost vigilance on the part of flockmasters, our sheep are bound to be diseased sometimes. The scab, the tick, the grub in the head, the worm in the intestines, the liver rot and the foot rot, the lambriz are all more or less familiar to our readers. There are doubtless causes for each of these could we but trace them, and a cure as well; but to many disease is an enigma, and the process of cure shrouded in mystery.

To a great extent we are familiar with the disease under consideration and the means necessary to its eradication. That it is caused by filthy pens, yards or barns, or by low, wet, swampy pastures, we have little doubt, and any process of cure must involve an avoidance of these, first and foremost. Then an examination of the foot, a paring away of the diseased, horny part, and then the best curative process known.

"A Shepherd Boy" puts it thus in the *Breeders' Gazette*:

"After the foot is cleaned and prepared, have the following applied: Dissolve as much blue stone in warm soft water as the water will take up; dip each diseased foot in the liquid. This will penetrate between the sound and diseased portions of the foot, and above the horny substance of the hoof (for the disease will sometimes break out above the hoof, as though the foot had been pierced by a nail); and at this dressing, and before you let the sheep go, apply the following: Have your druggist grind in his mill a pound of blue stone (blue vitriol or copperas) as fine as flour; then mix in some earthen vessel, with raw linseed oil, not boiled, so as to form a salve, and put as much of this as you can hold on the end of a small wooden paddle, half an inch wide and four inches long, between the claws of each foot. Work the claws together, so as to rub it in; it will stick better and dry as hard as glass, if the sheep are left on a dry plank floor for twelve hours after being dressed. Then let them out in the field, and go over every three weeks as at first. I think four dressings will cure almost any flock of sheep, with proper sanitary measures."

Lombriz.

Lombriz, what is lombriz? Worms in the stomach of sheep—clearly worms. What causes them? Don't know. Well, what cause or causes are assigned? Everyting—rank grass, short grass, drouth, wet, dews, bad water, close herding, filthy pens, acorns, mesquit beans, all have been assigned as the cause, but after the fashion of the Scotch verdict, "not proven." Perhaps constipation is the cause and perhaps the consequence, but be it cause or consequence, it is almost invariably a post-mortem accompaniment.

George H. Judson writes the *Wool Journal* that he has succeeded in avoiding it by the use of wood ashes and salt in the proportion of one-third ash to two-thirds of salt, and he gives quite a number of instances where, after practicing the disease was unknown, abandoned and the disease made its appearance and killed them by the score. Again adopted and the disease vanished the ranch.

Sheep Grubs in the Head.

It is said that the grub may be easily removed by exposing the sheep to the sun during the day and removing them to cover at night. The grub likes the light and heat of the sun, and for the sake of these is induced to leave its secret place up in the sheep's head, and crawl down so low in the nostrils that it can be blown out or pulled from them by the shepherd. Blowing tobacco or other sickening or disagreeable smoke up the nostrils seems to have little or no effect in dislodging the grub, so irritating and often injurious. The best way is prevention, and to guard against the Gad-fly (*Estrus ovis*) depositing its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, when the eggs hatch, the grub crawls up into the head. If the nostrils be kept well smeared with tar during July and August the fly is prevented from depositing its eggs. Instead of doing this smearing by hand, a much easier and more expeditious method is to put fine salt in a trough, and cover this with tar. As the sheep come up to lick the salt, they get their noses well smeared. A good thing also is to turn up a furrow in the pasture for the sheep to thrust their noses in the loose ground. This also assists in keeping off the fly.—*American Agriculturist* for June.

Symptoms of Scab.

It is seldom the case that the first attack of the scab is observed, even by the careful superintendent, for the mites are barely visible to the naked eye, and their presence causes no particular irritation to the sheep, until they have been located in the skin for several days. The earliest evidence that sheep are infected with this plague, is a certain restlessness and uneasiness, and unless the shepherd is on the alert, this symptom is passed by unnoticed; consequently the disease is rarely discovered until it is fully established. As it progresses, about twelve days after the sheep are attacked, they are seen rubbing themselves against trees, fences and other hard objects, manifestly to gain relief from an irritating itching sensation. An examination at this stage will show the following result: Pimples have formed and are filled with pus, which by rubbing become broken, and in the course of a few days acrid matter escaping from the pustules dries and forms a scab, hence the name of this disease so much dreaded by sheep breeders.

The parts chiefly affected are the neck, back, and flanks; the belly and legs being comparatively free from these parasites during the early stages of the disease. With the formation of the scabs, the sheep obtains no deliverance from its misery, but the itching continues with redoubled force, and in the vain endeavor to find some relief, the animal is noticed scratching itself with its feet, biting at the parts affected, tearing off the wool both in this way and by rubbing, until it becomes a most woe-begone creature, denuded of its natural covering—a mass of nauseating, festering sores.

A Michigan Shearing.

I enclose herewith the records of public sheep-shearing. This is the first State sheep-shearing under the management of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, although at several district shearings last year some of the officers of the association were present and kept the records of the shearing. The attendance was very good, and the quality of the sheep shown was excellent, as the record shows. The ram Diamond, owned by Mr. A. T. Short of Coldwater, sheared the most remarkable fleece, weighing 11 lbs. 3 oz. This ram is only two years old, and the fleece was of 383 days' growth. His first fleece, of 387 days' growth, shorn in public, and weighed by myself as representative of our association, April 21st, 1882, weighed 24 lbs. 4 oz. Both as a yearling and a two-year-old, he beats the records. We doubt if any Merino ram shorn publicly ever attained the weight which he records this year.

Messrs. L. W. & O. Barnes had two rams, Eclipse and Monarch, which sheared, respectively 33 lbs. 8 1/2 oz. and 31 lbs. 3 oz. Besides these three, no ram sheared over 30 lbs. The heaviest yearling's fleece was 22 lbs. 11 oz. The heaviest ewe's fleece was 20 lbs. 15 1/2 oz. Twenty-three rams and twenty ewes were shorn.—*Hanover, Michigan, Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

Tagging Sheep.

The attention that sheep get when their products are high is thought by many to be labor thrown away when such products are low. This is wrong. The lower the price, the greater the necessity for placing a good article before the market. I have found tagging the sheep at this time of the year a paying operation. I tag all of them. Tags taken in February and March sell for more than half price. Taken after the sheep have been on grass, they won't sell for anything. Taken off now there will be quite an equal clip as if left on, as the sheep will do enough better to add that much to the weight of the wool. Two hands can make light work of it. My plan is to turn a box, or make a platform, about two and a half inches high, and large enough for a sheep to lie on. Lay the sheep on its back, and let one hand hold the hind legs, while the other shears where the manure would collect, and the bags of the ewes and a little from the belly of the wethers. Ewes with lamb must be handled carefully; and all sheep ought to be. In a full-blood Merino flock I find it sometimes necessary to shear around the eyes of the ewes to enable them to see their lambs. Neglecting this tagging job often leads to serious results. Worms will get on to many of them before shearing time, and in large flocks I have known many lost.

Grading up a Good Showing.

As per advertisement in previous issues of this paper some of the sheep breeders of Clay County met in Henrietta on the 10th to shear and compare notes about lambs from the bucks sold here by R. W. Gentry.

Dorcas Justice took the premium \$15 for best yearling fleece, and T. P. Hull for best suckling lamb. The result of the shearing of the yearling weather was almost marvelous. The lamb was sheared last fall, and at this time, with an eight months' fleece, he turned off 10 3/4 pounds, equal to an annual clip of seventeen pounds or more. This yield, the first cross from a four pound ewe, is the most wonderful "up grade" known in the annals of sheep husbandry, and proves beyond a doubt the careful breeding Mr. Gentry has given his flock.—*Henrietta (Texas) Shield.*

SIZE OF SHEEP.—A German agriculturist, after twenty-five years' experience, contrary to the general belief that the larger varieties of Merino are to be preferred on account of yielding a better return both in flesh and wool for the fodder consumed, declares the reverse to be true, as the build of the sheep has a greater influence on the fattening properties than the absolute size, and larger quantities of wool are obtained from small sheep in relation to a given weight than in the larger kinds, the relative increase amounting to from 20 to 30 per cent.

Some recent sales of Vermont Merinos, in that State, were effected at handsome figures. Mr. V. Rich, of Rutland county, sold nine two-year old ewes for \$1,000, and Mr. C. Jennings, of the same county, sold a three-year old ram for \$1,500, and fifteen ewes for like amount. Fifty dollars is the price of a No. 1 full-blooded two-year old ewe. Not bad; twenty-five head, including one ram, for \$4,000.

DECLINE OF MAN.—Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

MILLETS } HUNGARIAN,
MILLETS } GERMAN,
MILLETS } COMMON.

Seed Buckwheat for sale at trade price.

CHAS. E. PRUNTY, No. 7 South Main Street, SAINT LOUIS CITY.

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LONDON PURPLE

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MOTHER'S SPINNING WHEEL.

Concerning One Article that was Not For Sale, and Another which is Cheap at Any Price.

"No, sir, I wouldn't sell that for any money; that spinning-wheel was my mother's. It was a day, when she was singing like a lark and making this old wheel hum, that my father, then a young medical student, afterwards a farmer, fell in love with her—some fifty years ago."

So spoke the proprietor of a rough bit of flannel in Ulster County, N. Y., to a relic-hunter, and "mother's" spinning-wheel remained among her children and grandchildren.

"My mother," writes Rev. J. W. Phelps, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Chicago, "has used PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, and wishes me to say that she has found it more effective than anything she ever used for invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by malaria. She desires me also to mention the certainty with which it aids digestion and overcomes exhaustion."

Ever since the first household was established "mother's" opinion has been more potent in this world than that of judge, jurist or physician. Her hand has always cooled the fever and her voice has been filled with hope. With each day's decline, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is becoming more deservedly popular with the women who guard alike husband and children from the malarial poison from the blood, from which there is now such widespread suffering.

Observe: DR. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is not an essence of ginger. It is a combination of several ingredients, of which none singly can produce anything like its effect. For Kidney, Stomach and Liver troubles, it is the standard and unfailing remedy. In two sizes; 50 cents and \$1. The latter is cheaper. HENCOX & Co., Chemists, New York.

A NOTED BUT UNTILTED WOMAN.

(From the Boston Globe.)



The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is devotedly devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life study, and is obliged to keep six daily assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of leucorrhoea, of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

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Philadelphia, Pa. G. Mrs. A. M. D.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Hunt's Remedy.—Its Many Merits.

THERE are no diseases more prevalent, with, perhaps, the exception of Consumption, in this country than the Kidney and Liver complaints; and to find a remedy that would effectively relieve them has long been the aim of many afflicted sufferers. Whether our habits as a people are conducive to these diseases, or whether they may result from the peculiarity of our climate, is beyond our comprehension, and is of little value since an efficacious remedy can be had; but of one thing we will be sure, that the long-continued public and abiding proof of its ability to effectively cope with and eradicate these diseases. The name of this medicine is Hunt's Remedy, and it is manufactured by the Hunt's Remedy Company of Providence. It is not often that mention of a patent medicine occurs in these columns; but, when one comes under our notice possessing such undoubted merits as the one of which we speak, we cannot refrain from giving it the credit it deserves. It cures when all other remedies fail, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them all at once to healthy action. It is sure to eradicate all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Diabetes, Incontinence, Retention of the Urine. It has a wonderful effect on Weakness or Pain in the Back, Sides, or Loins, and has proved itself the most reliable medicine extant for General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, and all complaints of the Urino-Genital Organs. Its efficacy in cases of that dreadful scourge and insidious destroyer, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, has been remarkable, and, if its merits rested on its success in coping with that disease alone, it would be worthy of high rank as a public benefactor. In all diseases of the Liver, as Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, and Constiveness—it quickly induces that organ to healthy action, and removes the causes at the same time. It is purely vegetable in composition, being entirely free from all mercurial or mineral poisons, and possesses rare virtues as a remedy for Heart Disease and Rheumatism. We have neither time nor space to do this medicine full justice; but the public can obtain full particulars in the shape of pamphlets and circulars by addressing Hunt's Remedy Company, Providence, R. I.—*Scientific Times.*

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Prevention Free for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, and all disorders connected with the system, or excessive. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & Co., No. 78 Nassau Street, New York.

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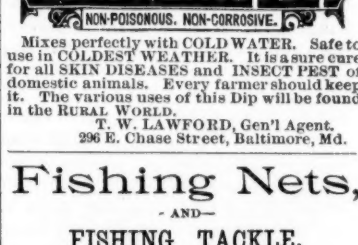
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Horticultural.

Southern Fruit Prospects.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: My last communication was devoted mainly to West Point, Miss., where it suddenly terminated. My next stopping place was

HUMBOLDT, TENN.

The very long distance intervening disclosed a much more attractive country, numerous fine farms and pleasant looking houses, which contribute a good deal to the business of the M. & O. R. Co. The land generally, however, appears to the visitor to be thin and worn, and at many points fine crops could not be secured without the aid of fertilizers. Occasionally a field of corn a few inches high is visible, but cotton seems to be the principal crop in every direction. It must be admitted, however, that a great improvement is manifest as shown in the diversity of crops, embracing a greater variety of food products, displaying in fact a practical protest against the ruinous policy of the past. A greater variety of food crops is rapidly bringing to many of the southern towns prosperity, a new lease of commercial life and a much more hopeful future.

Humboldt is situated on what might be termed a pretty eminence, is favored with splendid shipping facilities, and has such a variety of industries that it must be regarded as a thriving place. In the fruit line is grown successfully a great variety of peaches, apples and pears. Immense crops of the Wild Goose and Chickasaw plums are shipped from here almost every year. The crop is very rarely a failure, and the same may be said of the peach. Strawberry culture is carried on quite extensively, the various railroads affording direct communication with Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other important markets. Irish potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, &c., are also grown for northern markets, and bring in no insignificant revenue. There are a number of very progressive horticulturists in this vicinity. Before I left the place a committee, selected by the local horticultural society, were conferring with railroad officials at Cairo, relative to running refrigerator cars direct to New York and Boston with their products. They were determined to test the matter if they sacrificed a carload of fruit in the attempt. Since then I learned satisfactory arrangements were made and next season, if not before, a car will be loaded for the eastern market. They claim that if Parker Earle, of Cobden, Ill., can ship in this way to eastern cities, Canada, &c., they can reach the principal seaboard cities. They have in their favor cooler weather, being earlier in the season, and the receipts from more southern points will be so light and irregular that they are sure to strike inviting prices.

GADSDEN, TENN.

is five miles south of Humboldt on the L. & M. Railroad. It has been famous for years as a great shipping point, and strawberry and peach growing is carried on there by very experienced operators. Ten years ago money was made rapidly by the growers of that vicinity, whose shipments found fancy prices awaiting them at St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati, being about the first arrivals in each city. Now all is changed, and when they are ready for market they find all those important markets filled up by the growers further south. The progress in fruit-growing in the meantime in

ARKANSAS

has been such that Tennessee, especially Gadsden, is virtually crowded out of the St. Louis market. The Arkansas cultivators are a week or ten days earlier. Mississippi fruit is also ten days or two weeks earlier and loads the Chicago market so that the Tennessee growers are badly crushed between the two States. Still the business is growing and must be paying, for we find Gadsden shipping from over 300 acres of strawberry fields the finest crop she has had for years. Two hundred acres more has just been planted out, so that next year the crop will be much larger than ever before. The great need of Humboldt and Gadsden now is a

CANNING ESTABLISHMENT.

It would not only pay the projectors, but prove a boon to the fruit growers. On certain days large quantities could be sold to the packing house, and in this way their leading markets saved and prices sustained. There are two such establishments in Arkansas and both are thriving splendidly. They have been buying strawberries freely this season at thirty cents per gallon, a figure that pays the producer, and the fruit and the markets are saved by a little judicious management. Therefore, if outside capital does not see this inviting field, local merchants and growers should organize to save the surplus, as did the Arkansas people.

From Tennessee I went to Benton, Ark., a shipping point of considerable importance. Benton is 25 miles south of Little Rock, and is as early in the market as many of the Mississippi shippers with a variety of the scarlet class, to which the growers of that variety are wedded. It appears to be a wild, or native growth, flourishes on poor gravelly soil and stands the drouth with marked success. It generally flourishes under adverse circumstances and is permitted to get along without much assistance from either hoe or cultivator.

LITTLE ROCK

consumes most of the fruit and vegetables produced in that vicinity. The town is a thriving go-a-head place and consumes large quantities of such products, and the wholesale and retail grocers there take all the canned goods turned out by the canning firms at Judsonia and Beebe and ship considerable to the various towns throughout the State; thus a local demand exists that taxes the capacity of the two canning establishments. The consumers know that these goods are put up while fresh, before they have lost their flavor or become mouldy. As much cannot be said of the goods put up in large cities, and perhaps it would not be well to dwell on the subject at this juncture.

Austin, Judsonia, Beebe, Cabot and other points of less importance in that section ship daily immense quantities of

fruits and vegetables. What they are doing and the future outlook form sufficient material for a future letter.

P. M. K.

Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society for May, and quite an interesting session, was held at the residence of Mr. L. A. Goodman, near Westport. Nearly all the members were present, as well as many visitors.

The forenoon was occupied by the members in visiting the adjacent farm of Mr. Dickerson to inspect his crop of strawberries. He has about twenty varieties and they were in excellent condition.

A picnic dinner was served at 1 o'clock which, to say the least, was fully appreciated.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. J. C. Evans; Mr. G. W. Hopkins officiating as secretary, and after the usual routine business the reports of standing committees were read.

Mr. E. Lindsay, chairman of committee on small fruits, submitted the following:

"Blackberries—The vines are very full of fruit, and the indications are that we will have a large crop. The fine rains we have had lately will greatly increase the size of the fruit, which now promises to be very fine. We have had a very hard spring on new strawberry plants, consequently a great many plants have perished during the dry weather this spring.

"Red raspberries are very promising, and will yield no doubt a fine crop. Black cap, half to two-thirds crop.

"Blackberries—The crop of this splendid fruit will be light."

Mr. L. A. Goodman, chairman of the committee on flowers, reported as follows:

"Flowers in the greenhouse need close attention, watching for the red spider and green fly. Tobacco smoke cures the green fly, or aphids, and plenty of water will kill the red spider.

"Plants put out are not doing well, but it is now time to put them out. Better plant each separate than to mix, unless you have ribbon beds.

"One thing we are neglecting very much is our flower display. We must offer more inducements and get a better display. I must urge all to bring flowers, and we will make the premiums to suit them."

Mr. Espenlaub, chairman of the committee on stone fruits, reported as follows:

"Your committee on stone fruits beg leave to report as follows: With the total failure of peaches comes almost a failure of cherries; most of the hardest kinds bloomed enough for a full crop, the blooming season lasted about two weeks; it seems the round buds bloomed first and the injured ones chined in afterwards, but only to drop off. The Richmond will be not more than a fifth of a crop; English Morello and the later varieties will perhaps make one-third; sweet varieties nearly a total failure. There were a few apricot blooms, but scarcely a taste for the curculio.

"Of plums there was a good blooming of Wild Goose, Miner and Chickasaw, but they have thinned themselves so that there will be less than one-third of a crop. The finer varieties bloomed light and have set fruit still lighter, to this comes the misfortune that the curculio is in the field in full force on both cherry and plum, which will materially lessen even the present outlook."

Mr. Gosnell, chairman of the committee on entomology made the following report:

"I would call attention to the plum. The curculio and ginger are now busily employed. Due vigilance is necessary to save the plums from their ravages. Owing to there being no peaches they will confine themselves to the plums and cherries. An effort will be necessary to save your fruit.

"I have with exhibit specimens of each family. Mound your trees if you have not already done so, to save them from the borer. Use a little more vigilance than formerly. It will pay."

Mr. Holsinger also reported, explaining the methods and manner of working of the different insects which destroy fruit.

Mr. W. G. Gano, chairman of the committee on orchards, reported that apples have shed and dropped badly; while there will be a fair crop, the quantity will not be as great as was expected. Pears will be scarce.

The members generally reported that blackberries were nearly ruined by rust, that there would be only one-fourth of an apple crop, and scarcely any pears.

Maj. Ragan, chairman of the committee on ornamental plants, made a verbal report urging the planting of trees and shrubs, the beautifying of homes with lawns, and closed with the advice not to crowd trees and flowers too much.

The following premiums were awarded: Best plate for all purposes, F. Holsinger on winesap, \$1; best Ben Davis, W. G. Gano, 50c; best Gilpin, F. Holsinger, 50c; best W. W. Pearman, F. Holsinger, 50c; best Laure W. G. Gano, 50c; best Janet, W. A. Gosnell, 50c; best Missouri pippin, W. A. Gosnell, 50c; best Roser's greening, F. Holsinger, 50c; best lady apple, W. G. Gano, 50c; best box strawberries, H. Kretschmar, 50c.

Sale of fruit resulted as follows, \$2 65; premiums paid out, \$5 50.

Samples of fine cider were exhibited by Mr. Byers, of Kansas City. The society then adjourned to meet at the residence of Judge J. K. Cravens, on the 18th of June.

Below will be found the premium list for June, which was omitted in the proceedings forwarded you:

Best collection strawberries—not less than three varieties, \$2 00; best three boxes for market, \$1 00; best one box for market, 50c; best box size and beauty considered, 50c; best box Chas. Downing, 50c; best box Miner's Prolific, 50c; best Captain Jack, 50c; best box Crescent Seeding, 50c; best box Windsor Chief, 50c; best box raspberries, red, 50c; best box raspberries, black, 50c; best box any variety, 50c.

G. W. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

A horticulturist, writing to the Ohio Farmer, says: "Nothing is more distressing to a level-headed horticulturist than to see tomato plants a foot or eighteen inches high and bare of branches to the top, swaying and whipping in the cold wind after transplanting. Where such drawn-out plants must be used, a small incised trench should be dug and nearly the whole stem placed beneath the soil. No evil will result but much good from such planting, and a vigorous, stocky growth will follow."

Agricultural Outlook.

COL. COLMAN: In spite of the bluish appearance of things in general, we may nevertheless have an average crop-year. One crop, and the most important one in the bargain, is already secured; namely, the crop of agricultural intelligence. Most farmers have already come to the conclusion that it is not one of the most heroic deeds to set fire to their straw-piles and plant their fields successively in wheat, without any rest from wheat, or other recuperation. How would a little Bible reading do: "Thou shalt let the land rest the seventh year, or thou shalt not reap where thou hast not sown"—not the seed, but the fertilizer, or spread broadcast the wasted barnyard manure.

These questions are now of more vital importance than any other question before the people. Some of our neighboring farmers will not raise wheat enough to seed the same ground and bread their families. Well, they will never sow as large an area again as they did last fall. Hence they may expect a greater crop of wheat grains and a smaller crop of chinchings to destroy their corn hereafter.

Enough to seed the ground and feed one people, but I doubt it a little; three more weeks will tell the tale.

Every farmer ought to take into consideration that no one crop can be successfully grown to the disadvantage of other crops. The great principle of moral, financial and political equivalents can be nowhere better demonstrated than on the farm. Here nature is the great teacher.

If he undertakes to buy his butter in Ohio, or if his hams are made in Iowa, or what is still worse, but a failure is made on the Kansas prairies, and his beef in Texas, which is only too true of too many—he thus violates every law of equivalents, and the consequence is the cry of "bad season," "general failure," and other and various complaints.

A good practical farmer has no time to waste on the weather, or on insects, because if he don't want them he won't raise them; or, in other words, he will raise such crops as will not breed them and feed them; and as to the weather, that is always right, on the principle that whatever is, is right, or it would not be so.

The next good crop will no doubt be potatoes. Light frosts don't even retard their growth, moreover, frost in the dark of the moon is not injurious to vegetation. I have often been so told, and such was the case this year. Oats, grass and clover make an excellent promise. All kinds of farm animals are healthy, and the hog product will be largely increased. The principal crop on the farm is corn, and it is a good stand, has an excellent start, and the ground is in fine mechanical condition; hence, we may reasonably expect a good crop, which certainly is greatly needed. It is gratifying to observe a general improvement in all farm animals. A poor hog cannot be found any more, cows are being continually bred to blooded bulls and good mares put to good horses. On the whole the general outlook is favorable. Very respectfully,

GEO. C. EISENMASTER.

Mascoutah, Ill., May 28, 1883.

Fruits and Factories in Southern Arkansas.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I write from Prescott, more than four hundred miles from St. Louis, south-west, on the line of the Iron Mountain railroad.

The shriek of passenger engines, and the loud cry of the tolling moguls, with their thundering trains, are familiar sounds. His puff is as gentle as his manner is self-composed. Do you sometimes notice the purring manner of these honest and faithful workers? This veteran's breath is something like a series of soft explosions of the most innocuous gun-cotton, and his action and expression represent the mildness and strength of an immensely magnified and solidified ox.

The Iron Mountain Road is a great comfort and convenience, penetrating a country, otherwise so largely a wilderness, but now increasing in population and productiveness, as with its fine climate and its resources, it deserves to do.

Prescott is the capital, or county seat of Nevada, and we are about fifty miles north of Texarkana. This is a point of some importance as a shipping station. A good deal of cotton is sent away, and considerable fruit also. The gentleman who was inquiring relative to a location for an evaporating establishment is respectfully notified that right here is just now a favorable location and opening. We invite him here immediately. Evaporating and canning.

Enterprise and open fruit here, to the first enterprising grower. Fruit is not so plentiful as last year when the crop of peaches was overwhelmingly abundant, but besides a moderately good crop, there will be other fruits in abundance. Several parties are raising tomatoes. We want a vinegar factory, a canning factory—a box and crate maker, and various kinds of manufacturing. Sheep-raisers and bee-keepers are wanted.

Ever so many kinds of industry need development here. In a recent rain, our barrels and tubs were wonderfully oiled with the pollen of flowers brought down from millions of blossoms. Why should not bees find enough to do, with boundless abundance of material? I am too much pressed with work to write you a long letter, though I have plenty of material in mind. I curiously and contentedly contrast the mildness of the past winter in this latitude, with the tremendous rigors of my old home in New York State. The people there have been moaning and groaning over the long-drawn length of the months lavish with snows and bitter with frost. Yet if they meditate a change, nine times out of ten, if not ninety nine out of a hundred will go west, and renew the battle with cold in Dakota, or some other savage realm of ice. They don't think of Arkansas and its melodious thrushes, jubilant and cheery all winter, with its out-door possibilities the whole year, (nearly); with its invitations to the convenience and profit of successive crops on the same ground from February to November. No; the west-ward moving mania is in full force, but a few more winters like the last may serve to enlighten the people, and suggest the blessing and comfort and advantage of a southern home.

We are now, May 4, having strawberries, green peas, tomatoes in blossom, peaches large as almonds, and even new potatoes, if we want them. Our young peach trees have shoots one to two feet in length, the dog-wood trees have long since shed their unassuming snowy glories to the ground, and nature is in its June freshness and strength, as we New Yorkers used to say—for April here, is as June there.

I hope the RURAL WORLD will find patrons in plenty. It is a paper quite well worth a dollar a year, for how many little monthlies make that their subscription tariff. I would like to get time to write again, but cannot tell how soon.

The fruit-preserving gentleman who comes here should come soon, and I am sure he will be welcome. Yours Truly,

C. COLEGROVE, M. D.

Prescott, Ark., May 4, 1883.

The Wilson Strawberry.

COL. COLMAN: A correspondent in the RURAL of the 24th, expresses great surprise at the fact that the above is still the leading variety among extensive growers, particularly in the South, and that the great majority of people do not agree with him in pronouncing it "miserable trash," and disavowing it altogether.

If your correspondent would visit Chicago, St. Louis, or any other considerable berry market during the berry season, and see the eager inquiry for the Wilson, and the great difficulty with which any other variety is forced upon the market, he would understand the reason why the dealers all recommend the Wilson, and why the majority of intelligent producers cultivate that variety.

A fruit-raiser, like a merchant, to be successful, must furnish the kind of goods his customers demand, and are willing to pay their money for, failing to do which, he is sure not to be as successful as his neighbor, who accepts the judgment of his customers, and is willing to cater to their tastes. In my intercourse with professed experts in horticulture, I have frequently been called upon to defend the Wilson from attacks similar to the one alluded to above, and in my intercourse with the purchaser or consumer, I have expended volumes of talk, endeavoring to persuade them to accept some other variety, which I have always found to be a very difficult thing to do. There are very few dealers that will not say that the Wilson will carry further, last longer, sell more readily at a higher price, and give better satisfaction than any other variety that has been introduced, and so long as this is the fact, it is the duty of the berry grower to produce it. Your correspondent claims that this variety will not live in his place. Perhaps, if he would get his plants from abroad, say from Michigan, he would have better luck with them.

E. T. HOLLISTER.

St. Louis, May 26th, 1883.

Plums for Market.

At the last meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, R. N. Handy, of Orleans county, asked for the best market plum for an orchard of 200 or 300 trees, which he intended to set out in spring. S. D. Willard, who has had much experience with plums, said it is hard to select for others, but he would name the Lombard Copper plum, and Reine Claude de Bayay, as profitable for market. All plum trees must be well fed, or else it is better not to plant them at all. The Reine Claude de Bayay is liable to overbear, and the fruit must be timely thinned. The yellow or light-colored plum sell best. He plants his trees 12 by 16 feet apart; some of them 16 by 16 feet. Moore's Arctic plum from Maine, was highly spoken of for cold regions. Mr. Barry said Pond's Seedling is a valuable market sort, but a light bearer while the tree is young. The McLaughlin was commended for high quality. The Jefferson is an excellent plum, but the tree is a poor grower.

Horticultural Notes.

The American Cultivator says: "Did you ever try planting peas in hills? Make a large hill, rich with well-rotted compost or fertilizer; then take a nail keg or something about that size, and press it into the ground so as to make a good deep circle upon the hill; sow your peas in that circle, and plant a large pea bush in the centre. You can grow as many peas to the acre in this way as in the drills. They are convenient for the pickers, and they have a neat and tasty look in the garden, which is not a small item, especially when you are trying a new method."

In setting an orchard it is well to get it on upland, not only on account of better drainage, but also because trees set on alluvial soil make a growth of wood and leaves rather than fruit. On low ground the fruit will often be large, but not so well colored or highly flavored as on upland, where the wood growth is smaller and both leaves and fruit have a fuller exposure to the sun's rays.

The rule advised for pruning the pear, apple, plum and cherry trees is never to shorten in or prune a leading shoot. It is held that shortening-in, as it is termed, causes the growth of shoots from buds which otherwise would have formed flowers and fruit, and is opposed to the formation of fruit spurs on the branches from which fruit is produced on the trees mentioned.

The "prince of Colorado fruit growers," Jesse Frazer, buys concentrated lime by the cask and putting a can of it in two and half gallons of water, with a gunny sack mop washes the trunks and large limbs of all his trees, which removes scales, destroys the eggs of all insects, and softens the bark so it can expand without cracking.

Pear slugs feed on the epidermis of the leaves, and live on the ribs of the leaf. The following year the tree will not bear a full crop. Dry dust or powdered lime thrown on the leaves, or sulphur and powdered lime destroy them. Thorough washing with whale-oil soap and sulphur is best.

A gentleman who wished to sprout grape seeds, put the seed in nearly boiling water and kept the water warm four days; then planted them in a tin can and watered them when needed with warm water. They sprouted after 18 days.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."—Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc.

The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors. MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA. Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

REMEMBER THIS.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well, when all else fails.

If you are constipated or dyspeptic or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in such complaints.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or resident of a malarious district, or have your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have a cough, phlegm or a raw throat, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, they cure all diseases of the Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Bright's Disease, &c. \$500 will be paid for a case it does not help.

That poor, bed-ridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

TRUE Temperance

Is not signing a pledge or taking a solemn oath that cannot be kept, because of the non-removal of the cause—liquor. The way to make a man temperate is to kill the desire for those dreadful artificial stimulants that carry so many bright intellects to premature graves, and desolation, strife and unhappiness into so many families.

It is a fact! BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, a true non-alcoholic tonic, made in Baltimore, Md., by the Brown Chemical Company, who are old druggists and in every particular reliable, will, by removing the craving appetite of the drunkard, and by curing the nervousness, weakness, and general ill health resulting from intemperance, do more to promote temperance, in the strictest sense than any other means now known.

It is a well authenticated fact that many medicines, especially "bitters," are nothing but cheap whiskey vilely concocted for use in local option countries. Such is not the case with BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It is a medicine, a cure for weakness and decay in the nervous, muscular, and digestive organs of the body, producing good, rich blood, health and strength. Try one bottle. Price \$1.00.

SCROFULA

and all Scrofulous Diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Boils, Ringworms, Tetter, Carbuncles, Boils and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood. To cure these diseases the blood must be purified and restored to a healthy and natural condition.

ATZEL'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete matter of all scrofulous diseases.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used ATZEL'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me."

Yours respectfully,

MRS. ANN O'BRIEN.

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

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stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Gravel, Gonorrhea, General Debility and all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength and great power over disease.

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\$250 a month to one general agent in each country; something new; rare chance; outfit free. E. L. C. Co., 381 Canal Street, N. Y.

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens sluggish circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures

A SKEPTIC SAVED

ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminates Bolls, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removes

SAMARITAN NERVINE

ing the cause. Route bilious tendencies and makes clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming resolvent and a matchless laxative. It drives the sick headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartics or opiates. Relieves

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.

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Diseases of the blood own a conqueror. Endorsed by the writings of one of the world's greatest citizens, clergymen and physicians in U. S. and Europe.

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For Testimonials and circulars send stamp.

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\$500 IN GOLD! THREE REWARDS

We will pay \$25.00 in Gold to the person sending us the largest list of words that can be spelled by using any of the fifteen letters found in the word "AUSTRALIAN SCENE."

For the second largest list, \$15.00 in Gold. For the third largest list, \$10.00 in Gold. The contest will close August 1st, 1883. If a tie occurs in the lists which entitles the senders to any one of the three rewards, that reward will be equitably divided.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

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NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS.

The letters received at this office indicate a large attendance at the forthcoming meeting of the association, to be held in this city on 20th June, and two following days. Many inquiries have been received respecting railroad rates and the excursion to Denver, but at this writing (Wednesday p. m.) we cannot give full particulars. We fully expect to be able to announce them in our next issue, and from present information, think reduced rates will be secured, and the excursion to boot.

LEADVILLE, Denver, and other far West towns are ordering freely the fine strawberries growing in this vicinity, and flooding the market at present.

FAIRMEN about Elmira, N. Y., are suffering from depredations on their clover fields by a grub which bores out the roots of the plant. A second full crop seems impossible. No remedy is known.

NEARLY 9,000,000 bushels of potatoes were imported into this country last year. About 1,000,000 bushels came from Bermuda, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The remainder came from Europe, and were generally of poor quality.

The first peaches of the season from Arkansas were shipped on the 2nd of June to this city by M. R. Robinson, of Austin. It was the Alexander variety, and reached the consignees, P. M. Kieley & Co., in splendid order and sold at \$2.50 per box.

The display of flowering shrubbery, plants, ornamental trees, &c., is unusually fine around St. Louis this season, the result of a remarkably cool and moist spring, splendid growing weather—such as many more of our citizens should have taken advantage of to ornament their homes.

The new apple crop is unusually slow in making its appearance in the St. Louis market this season. A few Early Harvests, Red Astrachan and Red June, not particularly attractive, have appeared. The old crop is still represented on the fruit stands by the well-known Russets, which are selling for ten dollars per bbl.

The picnic season has not fairly opened yet in this vicinity. Several attempts have been made, being projected in advance—to hold picnics, but so many overcoats, wraps, umbrellas, rubber garments, etc., were visible on each occasion, the events proved dismal failure. Suitable weather for excursions, etc., is devoutly prayed for before the 4th of July is here.

MISSISSIPPI will have a display of the horticultural products of the State at Starkville, under the auspices of the Mississippi State Horticultural Society, on the 19th and 20th of June. The president of the society, Dr. McKay, of Madison, induced the Southern Express Company to carry free of charge all packages of fruit from growers within the State to Starkville on that occasion.

HON. GEO. B. LORING is president of a company formed for the purpose of draining the valley of Mexico; associated with him in the enterprise are Senators Call, Harris, Jones, Butler and Sabin of this country, and representative men of Mexico. The work will be a continuation of that begun in the second century after the conquest, and will cost for its successful completion \$10,000,000.

OUR export trade to the South American Republics is, with the exception of Mexico and the Central American states and Columbia, quite insignificant by comparison with that from England, and much less than that from France, in many cases. At the same time that we buy from these countries about \$88,000,000 worth of goods, we sell them only \$35,000,000. Great Britain buying but \$75,000,000, sells them \$95,000,000 worth.

The last market in Chicago is in a most excited and disturbed condition over the recent discovery of adulterated lard, thousands of tierces of the bogus article being turned over to a certain operator who is engaged in cornering the market. An English firm in Chicago is credited with throwing out the crooked stuff, 40 per cent of it being foreign matter, mainly tallow. A very lively fight is in progress among the Chicago operators. The case will undoubtedly get into the courts and the fraudulent work be exposed.

THE Rich Hill, Mo., Review is agitating the forming of a joint-stock company for the utilizing of flax straw, which goes to waste generally in Missouri. It truthfully says: Among the many mines of natural wealth which are still waiting to be worked up in the west of the American continent, flax straw occupies a prominent place. It is estimated that out of the annual production of over one million tons of flax straw, less than one-fifth is utilized, leaving at least 800,000 tons, which are either burned or allowed to rot in the field.

THE Winfield (Kansas) Courier says: A very strange and expensive mishap occurred in Zenith township, Reno county, three weeks ago. James and Archie Brown owned 1,500 fine sheep. On going to the corral in the morning they found a dog lying inside the inclosure. A closer examination revealed the fact that about 500 sheep had been bitten, the greater number about the head, face and nose. Within eleven days thereafter upwards of 300 of the bitten sheep died of hydrophobia, and last Saturday they doubted not that 200 more would die.

Reports also reach us that there is a regular epidemic of mad dogs raging in Georgia, and nothing like it before was ever known. Cases of bites are given daily in the papers, and there have been several fatal results. Several hundred hogs, cows, etc., which have been bitten have been killed. The negroes own thousands of worthless curs, and thousands more travel in droves, killing sheep and chickens and sucking eggs. General alarm prevails, and the towns are passing dog laws. A State law so stringent as to cause the slaughter of every dog in the State on which a tax is not paid is advocated by the press.

THE Sharpless strawberry has found many new admirers this season in the St. Louis market. The Monarch, a former favorite, is steadily declining in the estimation of consumers and producers, too, in this section. The Crescent has made a poor showing in the berry market, lacking so much in keeping qualities, while the Chas. Downing has enlarged its list of friends. The general shipping trade, now the most important to receivers, will risk in filling orders very little outside of the Wilson, which they still regard the great berry for commercial purposes. It will be difficult to displace it.

THE cattle business in the far West, judging by the records of the past few years, has been exceedingly profitable. The calling also affords not only an inviting field to capital, but a refuge to merchants where health has become shattered by confinement. St. Louis has contributed to the cattle industry a number of such men, and now we hear of the members of a very prominent wholesale house retiring from business to devote their time and means to this healthy and profitable occupation. The gentlemen referred to will have associated with them some practical men in the business, and will name the new firm the St. Louis Cattle Co.

SOME enterprising horticulturist should publish a new treatise on strawberry culture, dwelling at length on the number of acres that would prove safe and profitable. The ruinous policy pursued by so many the past few years—putting out 50 to 100 acre patches—should be fully set forth. The number of big operators who have made money at the business is discouragingly small, while the losing list is quite lengthy, and promises to absorb all the big growers. Big strawberry fields are very unwise, and it can be truthfully said, very unprofitable, and the sooner the more modest cultivators are made aware of it the better for all concerned. The hand of the money-lender rests heavily on most of the big strawberry fields.

"THE Parliament of Great Britain, the 'foremost of Christian nations,' adjourned for 'Derby Day.' The horse backed by the Prince of Wales, the prospective King of England and Head of the English Church, was the winner of the races, and won for his princely owner and his associates no less than \$400,000. That excellent lady, the Princess of Wales, was so overjoyed that she gave a brilliant party in honor of the victory. In this State gambling is a penal offence, and the moral character of the act is the same, whether the bet is on the 'hand' at cards, the price of wheat at some time in the future, or on the speed of a horse. Is black white, and white black, on the other side of the sea?" So says the *Christian Evangelist* of this city. But then we don't all see things through the same eyes.

THE long struggle in Germany over the American hog was recently brought to an end by the publication of an edict forbidding the importation of American hog products. The consequences of this will be less serious, perhaps, to the hog interest of the United States than to the German people, who by reason of the American competition with German producers have obtained their hog products at a reduced price which in the aggregate amounted to a considerable sum annually. The German producers now having control of the market, the consumers will pay more for their meat, and the masses of the people will be compelled to use

less. We apprehend that the time is not remote when the popular outcry against this interdiction will compel the government to abandon it. Meanwhile American hog products will doubtless continue to find their way into Germany.

A GRAND RACING SERIES. Capt. Lew Clark, the able and indefatigable Secretary of the St. Louis Jockey Club, has returned from a jaunt over to Louisville, and he is very enthusiastic over the sport there and the consequent prospects of a big racing week at St. Louis. The crack flyers of reputation are surpassing former great work, and the new equine stars are coming to the front with a pace which speaks volumes for the continued "improvement of blood" in the blue grass region.

The St. Louis meeting opens on Tuesday, June 12th, and the programme for the first day includes a mile and a furlong scramble for all ages; the Missouri Derby, for three-year-olds, dash of one and a half miles; a mile and a furlong sweepstakes; a gentleman's steeple-chase for the Faust cup, and a match race between C. L. Hunt's Apanoose and Gen. R. Rowett's Lady Morton. On June 13th, there will be a mile and a furlong for all ages; a three-quarter-mile dash for two-year-old fillies; a mile and a quarter for three-year-old fillies, and a selling race of a mile. June 14th, the programme embraces a three-quarter-mile spin for all ages; a seven-eighth-mile dash for two-year-old colts; a two and three-quarter-mile sweepstakes for all ages, and a steeple-chase for U. S. cavalry officers. On June 15th, a five-furlong dash for two-year-olds; one mile and three furlongs for all ages, and one mile three furlongs for three-year-olds, and three-quarter mile heats for all ages. On June 16th, seven-furlong dash for all ages; one and three-quarters miles for all ages; three-quarter mile heats, selling race; and a two-mile steeple-chase handicap. June 18th, one mile and furlong, for beaten horses; one mile for two-year-olds; one mile handicap for all ages, and mile heats. June 19th, last day, three-quarter mile handicap; one and one-half mile handicap sweepstakes for all ages; one and one-quarter mile selling race, and two mile steeple-chase handicap.

This is a grand programme and will give the turf-lovers of this section one of the best week's sport they have ever experienced.

A WESTERN PICKLE COMPANY.

As an evidence of what may be done to benefit intelligent farmers and add as well to the material wealth of the community, we submit the following facts from Mr. J. S. Stickney, ex-president of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, of a new industry in that State, located at Milwaukee. Under Mr. Stickney's supervision the company made up the product of 300 acres of cucumbers which yielded 25,000 bushels. The heaviest amount taken from one acre being 320 bushels—the average price paid was fifty cents per bushel of 50 pounds. In addition to the above this factory put up the product of two acres of tomatoes, which were made into ketchup; two acres wax beans, four acres small silver skinned onions, one-half acre horse-radish, and thirteen tons of cauliflower.

The expenses of seeds, materials, &c., bought and distributed among growers, was \$15,000. The net profit on the total product cannot be given as the manufactured goods have not been marketed.

This makes a good showing for the pickle company, which we believe is still in its infancy. We learn that the managers of this company have been very liberal with the farmers who have grown crops for them, and propose to make it more profitable for them the coming season.

Home Manufactures.

The editorial in the RURAL WORLD of May 10th, is one in which every farmer in our State should read, reflect, and act upon. All are interested alike, and the farther away from a central market, the more interested all should be. Farmers from the largest to the smallest, rich or poor, all have to buy goods that are shipped in by the retail dealers in town, that could as well be manufactured in the same town in which they are sold; and every farmer of high or low degree has produce to sell at times during the year, that he finds it difficult to find a paying market for. We all know that the farther we are away from a good market, the lower prices we receive for our produce. Butter, eggs, potatoes, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds get to be a drug in the small town where there are no manufacturing factories every summer, and the retail dealer who buys, must buy at a price so low that he can ship to another, and in many cases distant place, and sell, so as to be certain to make a fair profit on the investment. Now every manufacturer, however small, increases the number of non-producers, and these of course make some market, and this market is increased in proportion to the number of manufacturers, and the hands employed.

There are few counties in the State, if any, but what would support an agricultural machine and repair shop. There are a very large number of counties that would easily support in addition a woolen factory, and also a canning and fruit drying establishment. These would be able to compete with others from a distance, and the money that is annually paid out would be kept at home. The largest item of their expenses would be for labor, and what was paid for labor the largest part would reach the farmers' pocket. The mechanics as a rule spend the larger part of their wages as they make them, and principally for food and raiment, so that the money is thus kept at home. "Well," says the farmer, we have got a good town here, a splendid opening for all these things. Why don't some man come here and put up such establishments? They would pay of course.

Yes, but there are thousands of good

openings all over the country, and towns and cities that secure these establishments that come from a distance have to pay, and very often pay roundly to get them. Thousands of hard-earned dollars are given, and valuable land donated as an inducement to these corporations to build their establishments in the different towns. This, then, is one way of securing them, club together, raise a sum sufficient to induce a man or company to come and start whatever manufactures your town and county need. This is the most expensive and the least satisfactory way.

Another, better, surer, and more common sense way is to unite in a joint stock company of your own, raise your own money and do as you please. All the establishments can, with proper management, be made to pay a good return on the investment. The fact that capitalists are always willing to take stock in such enterprises when carried on extensively shows that they must pay a good margin, or men would not be willing to invest such large sums in them. Then why may not smaller enterprises pay? Good management is the main secret of their success, and this is essential to success in every undertaking. As an editor says, let us talk this matter up, and not only talk, but act, as well.

N. SHEPHERD.

Miller Co., Mo.

The Cattle Yard.

Cattle Sales to Come.

June 27, The Hamiltons.
" 28, Williams & Hamilton.
" 29, T. Corwin Anderson, all at Dexter Park, Chicago.
October 17, Will R. King, Marshall, Mo.
October 24, 25, Theodore Bates, Higginsville, Mo.

Theo. Bates' Sale.

This gentleman has been breeding Shorthorns in this state for many years, has a large herd and will have a two days' sale on the 24th and 25th of October. We shall have more to say of what he has in future issues.

Sales of Kentucky Cattle.

Three of the most important sales of the year 1883 will come off at Dexter Park, Chicago, June 27th, and the two following days, and will be made by the Hamiltons of Flat Creek, Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on the 27th, by U. S. Senator Williams and Col. A. W. Hamilton, both of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, on the 28th, and by T. Corwin Anderson of Sideview, Montgomery county, Kentucky, on Friday, June 29th.

These sales are important because of the highly bred families of cattle represented in the sale, and on the account will attract buyers from all parts of the United States and of Canada, buyers who stand at the top of the profession, and who will be there prepared to spend thousands for individual animals. There are indeed no families that are held in higher estimation or command better prices than those found in this series of sales.

Those therefore who wish to add to their herds, either males or females, animals that will give them character, can not afford not to be on hand when they are for sale. See the advertisement in this issue and send for catalogues.

Will R. King's Sale.

This gentleman, known to all Missouri breeders of Shorthorn cattle, will make a sale of about 35 head on the 17th of October next, either at Marshall, the county seat of Saline Co., or at Peabody, six miles from Marshall. That our readers may see what he will offer we will say that in his herd he has the Craggs, Constance, Miss Wiley, Desdemona, Young Mary, Rosamond and other families; and is using two finely bred bulls which he selected in person for their excellence individually, and for which he paid very high prices. They are Viscount Oxford 7th 49489 A. H. B. calved October 1881, a deep red, bred by T. Holford, Cerne, England, got by Duke of Leicester (43112) 49589, dam Viscountess Oxford, by 23rd Grand Duke (34063) Baroness Oxford 3rd, by Duke of Hillhurst (28410) one of the most highly bred Oxford bulls in America. He was imported by Alexander and Combs in March, 1882, and bought of A. J. Alexander by his present owner.

His other bull is Grand Airdrie 43876 bred by Abe Renick by Airdrie 3rd 13320 out of Cordelia 13 by 4th Duke of Geneva 7931, g. d. Cordelia 6th by Airdrie 3rd g. d. Cordelia 3rd by Airdrie 2478 and thence to imported Rose of Sharon. No man need hesitate to buy from a herd thus bred, for very few can show better.

Science in Breeding.

A breeder of any kind of farm stock to be successful, must observe certain principles of breeding; but there are also principles of feeding that are just as necessary for him to follow. A very important factor in the problem of improvement is the surroundings. The conditions must be kept at least as good as those under which your breeding animals were begotten and reared, even if your ground is to be barely maintained, and the offspring as good as the parents.

Improvement of condition is one of nature's methods of improving quality. Improved conditions are a great aid to the developments of superior qualities. Sure I am that all breeding will be up or down as conditions are favorable or unfavorable. "It has been said necessity makes the man," that placing him in a position to draw out and develop his powers is the making of the man. We may say about the same is true of a breed; it is locality and condition that make the breed; or state it in this way: You can not, even if in the hands of the best breeders, have a breed of a high degree of excellence if in an unfavorable locality and in unfavorable conditions.

All breeds are not adapted to all localities. One of the fundamental principles of breeding is that like produces like. This is a rule that has little variation when all the circumstances, conditions, care and food are the same. A wild animal remaining in his native home will give on reproducing the same type with little or no variation generation after generation. If its home is in a mountainous country, with a cold, dry climate, you remove it to a level country, with a warm, humid atmosphere, a

rapid change takes place—a variation in the type of the animal.

It is climate and food that produces the many widely distinguished varieties of animals, natives of different countries and localities. It is variation that causes deterioration as well as improvement. It is very doubtful if the same breeders that took the Merino sheep fifty years ago, and all their successors, with the same skill in breeding, could have produced as good a sheep in any section of our country outside of Vermont or New York. The size, build, form of the sheep, the amount and quality of fleece would have been entirely different. It is in our ability to apply, to foster and to perpetuate such variations, and therein lies our power of improving our breeds of sheep.

One of the most important causes of variation is feeding. Scant, poor food causes the best improved animals to degenerate. Change of food changes the character of a breed. Animals are fed as well as bred in a certain direction to accomplish a certain result.

Different kinds of food will produce different results. One kind of food will grow bone, muscle, frame; another kind will fatten without much growth of body. The successful breeder and feeder will have certain objects in view, certain points that he desires to reach, and his whole course of feeding as well as breeding should be directed towards these objects.

Beef as a Bonanza.

It is estimated that the annual cattle sales in the United States amount to about \$300,000,000. This wealth has been greatly increased by the large augmentation of thoroughbred cattle. The "American Herd Book" has been extended to 23 volumes. These volumes are occupied with the record and pedigree of 60,000 bulls and 47,000 cows, and all of one class, viz: Durhams and Shorthorns.

The best beef which finds its way to market is that of graded Durham cattle. The *Agricultural Review* makes this comment: One not intimate with the subject might suppose that with such an array in numbers of our Shorthorns the prices of them would gradually diminish at both the private and public sales, now so frequent and in such large numbers in our State. Such, however, is not the fact. Average sales are now equal to prices at which they have ever been.

During the last five years the public sales have annually averaged 3,000 animals—bulls, cows and heifers—at an average price of \$162 per head, while probably an equal number have been sold at private sales and at somewhat higher prices. Many of them have sold for \$1,000 and up to even \$10,000 each, so esteemed for pedigree and quality are they by our enterprising breeders. Much higher prices, indeed, have been obtained in some past years, even as high as \$25,000 and upward for single animals, from eminent English breeders who have come here after them; but that was in a time of high excitement in Shorthorn rivalry, and need be noted only as one of the extraordinary fluctuations in their progress. The unfamiliar reader may ask where is the great demand for these cattle? Where is the market for the several thousand head annually produced? The question is readily answered. Until recently herds of cattle by hundreds of thousands roamed over the broad ranches of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and California, of the descendants of the original Spanish importation into Mexico in the sixteenth century. Ranging over the vast plains and pampas of that wild climate, they increased multitudinously. Texas became a half of them, New Mexico also; and since the incorporation of these countries with ours, uncouth and ragged as they were in their wild condition, those cattle have been brought to the subjection of civilized stockmen, arranged into herds, branded with the marks of the owners, and at marketable age driven through the Indian Territory into Kansas, and thence to Missouri and Chicago markets, either for immediate slaughter, or sold to the graziers and feeders for a better market Eastward. These wild cattle are unfitted for choice beef, but the cows, crossed on the ranches by Shorthorn bulls, produce tolerable good steers, partaking strongly of the blood and forms of their sires, and become marketable animals, with good pasturage and grain topping-off in the hands of the corn-growing graziers who purchased them. The grading up of the cattle in the West and Southwest has been going on rapidly within the last ten years. It would be difficult to decide whether Illinois or Kentucky is the center of the Shorthorn breeding interest in this country. The center, whatever it may be, is a movable one. The long-horned, half-wild animal, is rapidly disappearing. Doves of these cattle are now rarely seen. They have been displaced by better ones.

Cottonseed for Cattle.

In your issue of April 12th, page 300, I notice some rather sweeping assertions in regard to the feeding value of cottonseed and cottonseed meal. The experience of many dairymen of the Northern States is favorable to the use of cottonseed meal as part of the grain ration of cows. When used in moderate quantities with other food, it does not materially affect the quality or flavor of milk or butter. As to cottonseed producing abortion in cows, it is contrary to our experience here at the college, and I find from inquiry that men who have been feeding it to cows for the past ten years, raw and cooked, do not report losses occasioned by its use. During the winter of 1880-81, we fed some 30 cows and heifers on cottonseed and no other food. In the winter of 1881-82, about 60 cows were fed on seed, with hay and straw. Last winter, over 100 cows were fed on the same food. The cows dropped calves regularly, and so far as I know, we have had no abortions. The cows were kept in good condition, many of them fat enough for beef when the calves were dropped. We have had an occasional abortion, but only during the summer and fall, several months after the cows had eaten any seed. As we have fed our cattle something like 8,000 bushels of cottonseed during the three winters to those of all ages, and have had almost no losses, except a few old animals, it would seem that cottonseed is not an unsafe food. It is not uncommon for cattle in this vicinity to die sometimes quite suddenly, and for cows to abort, but I judge it is owing largely to neglect, exposure and lack of food.

After an experience of three years in feeding cattle cottonseed, the writer believes there is no healthier food for that purpose. During the spring of 1882, a

700-pound steer gained 200 pounds live weight in 50 days, eating cottonseed, oat straw and millet and pea-vine hay. The meat of the animal was quite fat, perhaps a little flavored with the cottonseed, but not unpleasantly so to the writer, who has been accustomed to eating corn-fed beef. Cottonseed makes a poor quality of butter, white and tallowy in texture and taste. In feeding beef cattle, it would probably improve the quality of fattening animals, feeding dry cows, or nothing that excels cottonseed. I will state that our experience is confined to cooked seed.—F. A. Guley, Prof. Agriculture Miss. Ag. College, in Country Gentlemen.

Flock and Herd Notes.

Hon. John M. Pearson, another Godfrey man, owns a nice little herd of thoroughbred Jerseys.

H. V. Pugsley writes that he has just received a car load of rams from Vermont and that they are number one.

The live stock shipments via the International and Great Northern from San Antonio for the month of May reached fully 500 cars.

They have built a silo near Godfrey, Ills., at the instance of those who have tried it in the East as an experiment. The RURAL WORLD will have the result by and by.

Willard Davis, of Godfrey, Ills., is another successful dairymen, having fourteen half and three-quarter Jersey cows, and finding ready sale for all his produce.

A letter from H. V. Pugsley appeared in our issue of May 24th, a part of which (the last clause) was not intended for publication. Mr. P. got things a little mixed and the wrong ram by the ear.

If a three-year-old beef-steer is worth \$35.00 what ought a cow of the same age to bring? If she will pay big interest on the price of a steer isn't she worth as much? Estimate the value of a cow's offspring for three years and see what interest it is at \$35.

The Newton Bros., of Wilson county, Texas, last Saturday shipped two trains of stock cattle, 1400 head, from this city to Colorado City, near which place Mr. W. B. Newton has established a ranch. These were very fine cattle, embracing quite a number of graded Durhams, Devons and Jerseys.

Will R. King, of Peabody, has a lot of twenty-two fine steers that he is feeding. They are one and two year olds, high grade Shorthorns, have plenty of grass and all the corn they will eat, and some of the oldest weigh 1500 lbs. to-day. That is where Shorthorn blood tells.

Hold on to your heifers. A two-year-old heifer will not bring you more than \$20.00 now. Next year she and her calf will be worth \$35.00 or \$40.00, and from them the value of the production of this cow increases with accelerated movement, so to speak.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

Col. J. L. Driskill the Kansas and Colorado ranchman, who, for the past five years has purchased so many Shorthorn bulls, has just completed a sale that testifies in trumpet tones to the value of blood. The contract involved the purchase and sale of 1800 yearling heifers, none to be less than ten months old and the price paid was \$24 per head.

T. W. Virden of Godfrey, Madison county, Ills., is a successful dairymen. He has fourteen cows, three quarter Jerseys, from which he made last week 100 lbs. of butter. This he has customers for in Alton, who pay him 35 cents per pound for it all the year round, and have done so for five years. He breeds only to a thoroughbred bull, hence his stock is every year improving.

Quite a number of cattle have died in different parts of the country. The cause is said to be from eating too much white clover. Owing to the backward spring clover has outgrown the blue grass and it is said to be more abundant than it was ever known to be before. Many of our extensive farmers are keeping constant watch over their herds. Running them is said to be a sure cure.—Clark County (Ky.) Democrat.

If farmers would understand that it is only the extra food that produces growth, or that pays anything, they would never raise a calf, nor would they ever starve cattle or hogs. The animal that is starved costs two-thirds as much as the animal that is full fed, and is seldom worth more than one-third. This talk about over-feeding is quite behind the age. There is such a thing as injudicious feeding, but with a properly constructed ration, given at regular intervals in full measure of the animal's capacity, health and even growth will always follow.

The city was thrown into considerable excitement to-day by the reported assignment of Captain Ed. Buckley, of San Antonio, an extensive dealer in land, cattle and sheep. Captain Buckley places his assets at \$200,000 and his liabilities at \$140,000, involving parties in New York, Pennsylvania, Mexico and various parts of Texas. The failure, Buckley alleges, was precipitated by the first national bank of this city refusing his check for \$5,000. Buckley had dealt extensively with the bank, running \$30,000 above his accounts more than once and expected no refusal. He says he will pay all.—Texas L. S. Journal.

Extraordinary belching of wind accompanied with looseness of bowels in the case of a cow fed on prairie and buffalo grass hay, is, no doubt, the result of indigestion. Her food ferments before it digests and develops carbonic acid gas and alcohol, which are the certain products of fermentation. The stomach has evidently become weak from some cause—it may be from an unusual amount of woody fibre in the two prairie hay, producing excessive irritation of the stomach, or the same result may be caused by imperfect mastication from defective teeth, or it may be from some other cause. She should have food easy to digest—scalded bran or mill-feed, seasoned with ginger as a tonic, used a tablespoonful a day. Feeding should be moderate and constant care exercised to see that she does not overeat or take more than she can digest. She had better fall a little short of her ability to digest than to overeat. She should not be worried or exposed to uncomfortable weather. If fed moderately with proper food she will very likely recover.—Veterinary.

WANTED—Agents, both male and female, for our new book—**Daughters of America**. It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2, worth \$3.
FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

The Home Circle.

For COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

A THRESDODY.

We fret out our paltry existence,
We sigh for the gold of a star,
We stand and gaze upward, lamenting
Because fairer worlds gleam afar.

We know not the way we are going,
And fain would turn back if we could,
Yet time drags us on unrelenting,
Through mazes we ne'er understood.

Not a step will the grim future show us,
We walk in the dark—off afraid—
What is there above, and below us?
Beyond the dread coffin and spade?

The years; who can chain, who can count
them?
As they stretch out their length in the gloom?
We know that if few, or if many,
They end in the dusk of the tomb.

And yet we fight many a battle
For place, recognition and power,
Forgetting the death which can stifle
Our clamoring cry any hour.

How poor are the honors we covet,
How foolish our wailing lament,
This world, with the bright stars above it,
Hath ne'er brought one sad soul content.

Sedalia, May 26, 1883. MAY MYRTLE.

WESTERN RIVERS.

THE TRAITOR.

The Traitor had a key for noble use,
The ignoble wretch turned it to vile abuse,
With outstretched hands, his friends besought
relief,
His venal soul was deaf to manly grief.

His groveling mind was bled with per-
jured gold;
For this his vote, the key, he basely sold.
To former friends, his present friends, return
He may; but friendless him, they'll surely
spurn.

Vast hoarded wealth may scorn a just ap-
peal;
But mind, on hoarded wealth, will vengeance
deal.

A pampered few may wealth's delusions
boast,
And sums immense expend on barren coast.
A nag infested, sand-bar river shore,
To West, from sordid East, such gifts—naught
more.

The masses do, sometimes most slowly move;
But vengeance' day, will traitors sharply
prove.

A mighty river's force, who can restrain?
And who th' oppressor's hated ways main-
tain?

Derisive smile, on pampered lips, it steals,
But fume, sure defeat, it ill conceals.
Twice have we fought, in freedom's sacred
cause.

For Wife and Home, shall we ignore pause?
A close united Nation's hoarded gold,
Shall not to Section's friends its force unfold.
What comes from a United Nation's hands,
Must yield obedience to their just demands.

Free Trade, in wisdom's unimpeded course;
Cheap rivers to their primal, distant source.
GEO. A. WATSON.

*Or something else of like value.

Bon Ami as a Gallant.

DEAR CIRCLE: Having some leisure
I concluded to go over to my friend's the
other day to ask whether he had received
his Turkish Bath, and to have a little
social intercourse. On the way I met
him, and he seemed to be in a great
hurry. "I have some business," said he,
"which requires my immediate attention.
You can go on. My daughter is at home,
and I guess you can make out till I get
back." I said I guessed I could. Scarcely
any of the members of the Circle would
think me bashful. Truth is always stran-
ger than fiction. I am one of the most
bashful fellows in the world. *

The aforementioned daughter is some-
thing of a beauty. She receives the
homage of all the young men in the
neighborhood. Being a bashful young
man, and in the presence of a pretty
young woman, of course I was far from
being at ease. I crossed my legs and
uncrossed them, put my hands into my
pockets, and took them out, until the
number of times had gone beyond the
reach of geometrical progression. I tried
to talk very fine, and after trying it half
an hour I came to the conclusion that I
had talked very silly. When was it
ever otherwise with a bashful young
man? I did my "level best" to make a
good impression, and I am of the opinion
I failed utterly. I talked till I completely
"ran out of something to say." If
ever a young man feels bad, it is when
he "runs out of something to say" while
conversing with a young lady. *

I introduced every subject that could possibly
interest a lady. I began on the weather,
then I gradually rose to the garden,
chickens, the latest dances, jack-rabbit
chases, picnics, and fishing parties. We
discussed everything the average woman
knows anything about, except the latest
scandal.

But, as said before, I "ran out of some-
thing to say." My face was red as a
rose; as I wiped the great drops of per-
spiration from my forehead, I was think-
ing seriously of jumping out the window,
and making a break for home, until a
little device for continuing the conver-
sation was suggested to my mind. See-
ing a volume of Byron's poems, I took
up the book, and confusedly asked Miss
if she admired Mr. Byron, I should have
said Lord Byron, or simply Byron, but
I was confused. "Do I admire Mr.
Byron?" Indeed, sir I have never met him.
Does he live in this neighborhood?" I
explained that Mr. Byron did not live in
this neighborhood, but that I thought
he possibly might have heard some-
thing of him, since Paulus had been say-
ing a good deal about him of late. She
said she did not know any more about
Paulus than she did about Mr. Byron;
then she asked me if I thought she would
tell whether she admired a gentleman or not.

Just at this time the small boy of the
house made his appearance. He had his
A B C book, and I determined to raise a
conversation with him. "Come here
Johnny and say your letters to me." I
said. "I didn't think the old lady knew
anything that had passed between her
daughter and myself, but she must have
known everything. As soon as I had

spoken to the boy, she stuck her head in
and said, "Go on Johnny, you dear
sweet thing, and show the man how
smart you are." Johnny edged himself
toward me, and I took the "dear sweet
thing" on my knee. "Do you know your
letters?" "Yes," Pointing to the big A,
I said, "What's that?" "It's a chicken
haver," he said.

I had business elsewhere which re-
quired my immediate attention. I had
not got far on my way when it became
necessary to pick myself up from the
ground, piece after piece. My Mexican
pony was about two hundred yards dis-
tant, quietly grazing, and looking as in-
nocent as a lamb. It was then I fully
realized how pathetic and expressive is
the language of the poet, "How sad to be
misunderstood." My friend, returning
home, came to my assistance. We
caught my pony, I got on him, told my
friend I was considerably bruised, and
that I would see him another day. In
parting, he advised me, if I continued to
ride that Mexican pony, to send right off
and get me a life-preserver.

BON AMI.

Good Health.

Simple Cure for Consumption.

The following from Minneapolis, pub-
lished some time ago in the Chicago
Tribune, and which we publish for the
benefit of those afflicted with consump-
tion, is said to be an infallible cure for
that disease. It is from Dr. Unger, a
celebrated physician. In it he declares
that no cough mixture can reach the
lungs, and then says:

I need not describe the symptoms of
consumption, as they are so well known
and frequently beheld that even the most
unintelligent can diagnose the disease
from the hectic spots in the cheeks, the
terrible exhausting cough, purulent ex-
pectoration, and the wasting body; nor
will I here put down the thousand and
one opinions already printed as to causation.
It will be enough to say that when it
is once seated strenuous efforts must
be made to check its progress. Nature
herself always tries to do this, and with
slight aid she usually succeeds. Be
hopeful, then, ye afflicted.

Let us compare life to a burning lamp.
If we supply oil as fast as the flame con-
sumes it, the lamp remains unburnt and
the lamp throws out its given light; but
if we fail to supply the oil needed to pro-
duce a flame it is a foregone conclusion;
the wick becomes consumed, the light
grows dim, flickers and finally goes out
altogether. In other words, the light
dies because there is too much oxygen
and not enough carbon. So it is with a
consumptive's life. The disease
he suffers from is a wasting
one, and an internal fever which
consumes the carbon in the blood more
rapidly than the food which he eats can
supply it. If carbon was furnished as
fast as the disease exhausted it, the body
would not waste; if it was put into the
blood in excess of what the disease
required, there would be an increase in
the strength and bulk of the body instead
of a decrease. Like the lamp, the supply
of oil in the body must be equivalent to
the demand or in excess of it. If this be
not so the life, the wick, will be consumed.

Some months ago the little daughter
(aged 14), of a trunk maker in this city,
Mr. Garden—I am permitted to use
his name—was pronounced a hopeless
consumptive; and to have seen her at
that time one would have supposed there
was good ground for the decision, as she
was a mere skeleton. She had a cough,
expectorated over half a pint a day of
greenish blood-streaked tuberculous
matter, and was so exceedingly nervous
that she could scarcely sleep at all, night
or day. She had been doctoring a long
time with cough and consumptive spec-
ifics, and one or two physicians had tried
their skill on her, but without avail, her
life gradually drawing to a close. Meet-
ing her father—who was almost heart
broken at the thought of soon losing her
—one day, I gave him this prescription:

One half pound of finely cut up beef
steak (fresh).
One drachm pulverized charcoal.
Four ounces pulverized sugar.
Four ounces rye whiskey.
One pint of boiling water.

Mix all together, let it stand in a cool
place over night, and give from one to
two teaspoonfuls, liquid and meat before
each meal.

This was tried, and in four or five
weeks this little girl was so rosy and
strong, free from all cough and other
symptoms of disease, that it was consid-
ered to be almost a miracle in the
neighborhood in which she lived.

What caused this great change? Simply
the supplying of her system with more
carbon than the disease could exhaust,
thereby giving nature the upper hand in
the conflict.

I have used this preparation very fre-
quently, and have never found it to act
differently than beneficial. The dose
should be small at first, until the stomach
becomes used to it, and then gradually
increased.

Let all consumptives try it who read
this, weighing themselves before they
commence, and again after they have
taken it a week or ten days. To their
astonishment they will discover that, in-
stead of wasting away, they will gain in
strength and flesh.

TEA.—Persons who are not aware
that the first cup of tea poured out is the
weakest, and that the tea grows stronger
upon the greatest stranger and give
the strongest to the very youngest mem-
ber of the family, who would have been
better without any. Where several cups
of equal strength are wanted, you should
pour a little into each, and then go back,
inverting the order as you fill them up,
and the strength will be apportioned
properly. This is so well understood in
England that an experienced pourer of
tea waits till all the cups of the company
are returned to her before she fills any
the second time, that all may share alike.

To make a furniture polish, take tur-
pentine (oil), one pint; alkanet root, one
half ounce; then add beeswax, scraped
fine, four ounces, put the vessel into hot
water and stir the contents until a homo-
geneous mixture is obtained. If wanted
pale, the alkanet root should be omitted.

Intermittent fever or fever and ague is
a common and sometimes fatal com-
plaint on bottom lands, and we strongly
advise those living in such localities
Home Sanative Cordial.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

A New and Most Important Theory on One of
the Most Vital Questions of the Day.

If anyone had informed Queen Eliza-
beth in her palmy days that she could
have been seated in her palace in London
and conversed with Sir Walter Raleigh
in his North Carolina home; receiving a
reply from him within an hour's time,
she would have declared it to be a mira-
cle. And yet, had they lived in the
present day, this apparent miracle would
most readily have been witnessed and
not seem at all strange or unnatural. The
truth is, new principles are coming into
existence, and the operation of many
laws unknown in the past is being fully
understood in the present. In no way
does this fact come more forcibly to the
mind than in the care and treatment of
the human body. Millions of people
have died in past ages from some in-
significant or easily controlled cause which
is thoroughly understood now and read-
ily handled. Consumption during the
entire past has been considered an in-
curable disease. And yet it is demon-
strated that it has been and can be cured,
even after it has had a long run. Dr.
Felix Oswald has just contributed a no-
table article on this subject to the Popu-
lar Science Monthly. He regards con-
sumption as pulmonary scrofula. The
impurities of the blood produce a con-
stant irritation in the lungs, thus destroy-
ing the delicate tissues and causing death.
His theory shows conclusively that con-
sumption is a blood disease. It has its
origin primarily in a deranged condition
of the kidneys or liver, the only two or-
gans of the body, aside from the lungs,
that purify the blood. When the kid-
neys or liver are diseased they are in a
sore or lacerated state, which communi-
cates poison to every ounce of blood that
passes through them. This poisonous
blood circulates through the system and
comes to the lungs, where the poison is
deposited, causing decomposition in the
finely-formed cells of the lungs. Any
diseased part of the body has contaminat-
ing power, and yet the blood, which is
the life of the system, is brought into di-
rect contact with these poisoned organs,
thus carrying contagion to all parts of
the body. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D.,
LL. D., whose death has been so recently
regretted, is reported to have died of
pneumonia, which medical authorities
affirm indicates a diseased condition of
the kidneys. It is well known, moreover,
that for several years he has been the victim
of severe kidney trouble, and the pneu-
monia which finally terminated his life
was only the last result of the previous
blood poisoning. The deadly matter
which is left in the lungs by the impure
blood clogs up and finally chokes the
patient. When this is accomplished rapid-
ly it is called pneumonia or quick con-
sumption; when slowly, consumption,
and in any event it is the result of impure
blood, caused by diseased kidneys and
liver.

These are facts of science, and vouched
for by all the leading physicians of the
day. They show the desirability—nay,
the necessity, of keeping these most im-
portant organs in perfect condition, not
only to insure health, but also to escape
death. It has been fully shown, to the
satisfaction of nearly every unprejudiced
mind, that Warner's Safe Kidney and
Liver Cure is the only known remedy
that can cure and keep in health the
great blood-purifying organs of the body.

It acts directly upon these members,
healing all ulcers which may have for-
med in them and places them in a con-
dition to purify and not poison the blood.
This is no idle statement nor false theory.
Mr. W. C. Beach, foreman of the Buffalo,
N. Y., Rubber Type Foundry, was given
up to die by both physicians and friends.
For four years he had a terrible cough,
accompanied by night sweats, chills, and
all the well-known symptoms. He spent
a season south and found no relief. He
says: "I finally concluded to try War-
ner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and in three months I
gained twenty pounds, recovered my lost
energy, and my health was fully restor-
ed." The list could be prolonged indefi-
nitely, but enough has been said to prove
to every sufferer from pulmonary troubles,
that there is no reason to be discouraged
in the least, and that health can be re-
stored.

SIGNIFICANT SPRING.

A Dissertation upon its Advent, and its Effect
upon Mankind.

"The green leaf of the new come Spring."
—Shakspeare.

Everybody recognizes spring, when it
is once upon us, but many persons are
not familiar with the exact date of its
appearance. Webster, the world-renowned
lexicographer, gives us a definition,
which may not be inappropriate here.
"Spring," says he, "is the season of the
year when plants begin to vegetate and
rise; the vernal season, comprehending
the months of March, April and May, in
the middle latitudes north of the equator."

Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Shaks-
peare in many of his works, have, per-
haps, no peers in describing it, and yet
"ethereal spring" is freighted with mal-
laria, "that insidious foe, lurking unseen
in the very air we breathe." It spreads
over the fairest portions of our land;
brings death and disease to thousands;
cuts off scores upon scores of our children
and youth as well as those in advanced
life. A pestilence is regarded with little
less apprehension, and people every-
where are asking, "what is it?" "Where
does it come from?" "What will cure
it?"

KIDNEY-WORT, AS A SPRING MEDICINE.
When you begin to lose appetite—
have a headache, a pain in your side,
wake at night, or lose sleep at night in
restless dreams;—wake up in the
morning with a foul mouth and furred
tongue;—feel disinclined to go about
your work, heavy in body and oppressed
in mind—have a fit of the blues;—when
your urine gets scanty or high colored;
—to suffer with constipation, diarrhea,
or indigestion;—have a pasty, sallow
face, dull eyes, and a blotchy skin;
—one or all of these common complaints
will certainly be evidences that your
liver is disordered, torpid, or perhaps
diseased. A bottle of Kidney Wort, is,
under such circumstances, a priceless
boon to such a person.

Bare assertions of proprietors have
come to possess less force than they fre-
quently merit. The cause of this condi-
tion of popular skepticism is, in the
main, to be found in the fact that char-
latanism covers our broad land. Meri-
torious articles are too frequently found
in bad company.

The proprietors of Kidney-Wort al-

ways prove all their assertions, touching
the merits of their preparations. When
we affirm, therefore, that Kidney-Wort
is a specific for just such disorders as
have been mentioned in this article, the
proof, too, belongs to and shall follow
this statement.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE.
Dr. R. W. Clark, a regular physician of
extensive practice in Grand Isle County,
and a worthy deacon of the Congrega-
tional Church, at South Hero, Vt., has
used Kidney-Wort for several years in
his practice, and before the present pro-
prietors purchased an interest in it, he
had given his unbiased opinion in its
favor. This opinion has not changed. "It
has done better than any other remedy I
have ever used," says the Doctor, and further
on he writes: "I do not recollect an in-
stance where the patient to whom I have
given it has failed to receive benefit from
its use, and in some severe cases most
decidedly so." These are strong words.
They are from a representative, con-
scientious, ever-approachable public
citizen, however, and—better still—they
are true. Kidney-Wort will bear all the
eucommiums lavished upon it by its friends
—and their name is legion. "I will
swear by Kidney-Wort all the time,"
writes Mr. J. E. Kaufman, of Lancaster,
Pa. We will supplement this by asser-
ting, as a matter of fact, and one cap-
able of demonstration, that all honest
patrons of this remedy are its friends and
advocates.

CHAFF.
Deeds without words convey no real estate.
—New Orleans Picayune.

Have you an elevator? Use Wise's Axle
Grease.
Grease is an excellent lubricator, but who
ever saw a greased pig that didn't squeak?—
Yonkers Statesman.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Phil-
adelphia, Paris, Sidney, and other exhibi-
tions. Borden, Sellick & Co., agents, St. Louis.
In Paris now the scale is called a "pehutt."
We thought it was about time to shut down
on the scale—Norr. Herald.

"Are you a jurymen?" asked the clerk of
the court of an intrusive Irishman. "No, sir, I
am a drayman," replied the latter.—The Judge.

Mrs. Minerva Lovelace, St. Louis, Mo., says:
"My son has taken Brown's Iron Bitters for
general debility with good results."

A soldier expects to face the music when he
goes into battle; but when he gets in he finds
that the music has gone to the rear.—New Or-
leans Picayune.

Many New Yorkers who changed their place
of residence on the first of last month have
already discovered that they may day mis-
take.—Lowell Courier.

"The headache in my case was" one of long
standing, but Dr. Benson's Celery and Cham-
omile Pills conquered." C. T. Rainer, German
Minister of the Gospel, Leslie, O. 50 cts., at
druggists.

No longer lingers winter in spring's lap;
The swallows in the south have ceased to
roam,
And, having awakened from his six months'
nap,
The festive fly begins to feel at home.
—New York Commercial.

Whenever you see a friend suffering with
dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness or any
kindred disease, advise him to go to the near-
est drug store and procure a bottle of Sim-
mons Liver Regulator. It never fails to re-
lieve and cure.

Every school girl in the blue-grass region
of Kentucky begins her composition with
"The grass is green." Then why do they call
it blue?—Detroit Free Press.

It is now quite the style for the bride
couple to be an hour or two late, so as to pro-
duce the impression that neither cared very
much to get married.—Detroit Free Press.

Answer this.—Can you find a case of
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes,
Urinary or Liver Complaint that is curable,
that Hop Bitters has not or cannot cure? Ask
your neighbors if they can.

Paris is becoming a favorite resort for the
New York upper ten. Paris is a place where
you can drink as much as you please without
attracting attention.—Phil. News.

A specific for Change of Life.—We are in-
receipt of a letter from J. T. Hamby, Esq., of
Floral, Ark., in which the writer says: "Sana-
tarian Nervine cures female decline, and
during the change of life it is a specific."
Suggestive facts, truly. \$1.50.

The Y Wasp, the Welsh paper of Pittsburg,
has suspended. Its failure is owing to Ywe-
hfridd mawrswchtedsd y wffwffwffdyfrn.
Just as we expected.—Norriston Herald.

A fence rail was blown right through the
body of a mule by the Mississippi cyclone, so
the story goes. Even a cyclone has to ap-
proach a mule sideways to get the better of
him.—Lowell Citizen.

Backache, stitches in the side, inflation and
soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a
disordered state of the digestive and assimila-
tive organs, which can be promptly and
thoroughly corrected by the use of Ayer's
Cathartic Pills. As dinner pills, and as aids
to digestion, they have no equal. They cure
constipation.

The effect of running a joke into the ground
is seen in the fact that no report of the prob-
ability of a peach crop now gets much atten-
tion, however fairly and carefully it may be
made.—Hartford Post.

The New York Sun comes out with the usual
annual announcement that every woman in
the land ought to learn how to swim. No wo-
man knows how soon she may be tumbled off
a street car.—Detroit Free Press.

"Now well and strong."—Dr. R. V. Pierce,
Buffalo, N. Y. Dear sir—I wish to state that
my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incur-
able and was fast failing as the doctors
thought, with consumption. I obtained a
half dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical
Discovery" for her and she commenced im-
proving at once and is now well and strong.
Very truly yours, Rev. Isaac N. Augustin,
Shipman, Illinois. "Discovery" sold by drug-
gists.

A Vermont editor wants to know what gives
color to pure water. We don't know what
they generally use up in Vermont, but down
this way it is generally something that is not
legally sold except under a license.—Lowell
Courier.

A genius advertised—"A sewing machine
for twenty-five cents in stamps," and his
dupes did not see the point until they received
a cambric needle.—The Book-keeper.

People who desire to preserve their
health should be exceedingly careful
about their diet at this season, and at no
time should they be without a supply of
Perry Davis' Pain Killer, the safest,
surest and speediest remedy for all
troubles. All druggists sell it.

STRICTLY PURE. HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALISAM

This engraving represents the lungs in a
healthy state.

Consumption,
COUGHS, COLDS
CROUP,
And other Throat and Lung
Affections.

It Contains no Opium in Any Form.
Recommended by Physicians, Ministers
and Nurses. In fact by everybody who has
given it a good trial. It never fails to bring
relief.

Caution.—Call for Allen's Lung Balsam,
and shun the use of all remedies without
merit.
As an Expectant it has no Equal.

For sale by all Medicine Dealers.
A GOOD ACCIDENT POLICY
—TO HAVE IS—

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER,
It brings Speedy Relief in all cases of
Sprains and Bruises.

AYER'S PILLS.
A large proportion of the diseases which cause
human suffering result from derangement of the
stomach, bowels, and liver. Ayer's Cathartic
Pills act directly upon these organs, and are es-
pecially designed to cure diseases caused by their
derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion,
Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other
troubles, for all of which they are a sure, safe,
prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use
of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular
practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in
which they are held by the medical profession.
These PILLS are compounded of vegetable sub-
stances only, and are absolutely free from calomel
or any other injurious ingredients.

A sufferer from Headache writes—
"Ayer's Pills are invaluable to me, and are
my constant companion. I have been a severe
sufferer from Headache, and your Pills have
done more for me than any other remedy. I
only think I could look to relief. One dose will
quickly move my bowels and free my head from
pain. They are the most effective and safe
physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me
to speak in their praise, and I always do so when
occasion offers."

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. PAGE & Bro.,
Franklin St., Richmond, Va. Jan 5, 1882.
The Rev. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from
Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have
been subject to constipation, from which, in spite
of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered
increasing inconvenience, until some months ago
I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely
corrected the costive habit, and have vastly im-
proved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities
of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and diges-
tion, and by their prompt and thorough action
give tone and vigor to the whole physical system.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE LINIMENT.
For Internal and External use. Cures Neu-
ralgia, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchi-
tis, Influenza, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough,
Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism,
Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney
Troubles, Diseases of the spine and Lame-
Back. Send for pamphlet.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

A FARMER'S BOY,
Or GIRL, in every neighborhood, can obtain
the AMERICAN FARMER, (a 16 page news-
paper), free for a whole year by doing a few
trivial tasks for us. Send your name and post-
office address on a postal card for full particu-
lars. Address E. A. K. HACKETT,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

SAVE MONEY! Every Farmer should
know that 8 cts. per
bushel can be saved
in raising Corn, 25 cts. in Wheat, and 2 cts. per
lb. on Cotton by the use of
hfridd mawrswchtedsd y wffwffwffdyfrn.
Just as we expected.—Norriston Herald.

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dup

The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

NOTICE—To owners of Live Stock and Commission Merchants for the sale of the same: You are hereby notified, that hereafter in cases of any kind of cruelty to any animal or animals, the owner or owners, and the consignee or consignees, in whose charge the animal may be, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law for any neglect to comply with its requirements. Your particular attention is called to the habit of withholding water from cattle after their arrival at these yards. Cattle must be watered within 4 hours after their arrival here. The minimum fine is \$2.00 for each offense toward each animal, which such cruelty is shown. N. J. MCKEAN, State Agent to Prevent Cruelty to Animals.

WEDNESDAY, June 6th, 1883.

Receipts for 24 hours: cattle 2885, hogs 6641, sheep 2174.

CATTLE—The prevailing tone from the first was that shipping cattle would sell lower; decent butcher in the morning sold well enough because at first there was but little in sight. Common and medium cattle became more plentiful and so values for this grade is almost daily shaded. By 10 A. M. it was clear that all grades would lose, as the pens were full and kept filling from hour to hour. No bad break resulted, however, from the fact that the West was not glutted though well supplied. Perhaps 15c would cover the shave on good fat steers and medium and common butcher stock while 10c was all that good light steers sold. Interior city buyers paid nearly Monday's prices for good fat light steers—within 15c anyway, but things generally looked a little blue. Representative sales:

NATIONAL YARDS.

Metcalf, Moore & Co., sold		
15 butcher steers.....	835	\$4.80
21 butcher steers.....	964	5.00
18 butcher steers.....	1101	5.00
17 butcher steers.....	1118	5.00
16 shipping steers.....	1313	5.00
Hunter, Evans & Co., sold		
16 shipping steers.....	1673	\$5.75
16 shipping steers.....	4233	5.00
20 native steers.....	637	5.75
Little, Jarvis & Co., sold		
19 interior shipping steers.....	976	\$5.30
19 interior shipping steers.....	1003	5.30
15 interior shipping steers.....	1036	5.30
21 native steers.....	751	4.30
20 butcher steers.....	1037	5.30
19 butcher steers.....	124	4.30
36 native steers.....	1109	5.70
20 native steers.....	938	5.00
19 native steers.....	1075	5.00
21 southwest steers.....	863	4.40
20 butcher steers.....	925	5.00
21 butcher steers.....	1050	5.00
14 butcher steers.....	1025	5.50
31 butcher steers.....	354	5.00
37 shipping steers.....	1198	5.80
68 shipping steers.....	1238	5.00
63 shipping steers.....	1382	5.00
21 shipping steers.....	1297	5.50

HOGS—Down from the first. Incoming trains filled the pens with later arrivals, and values shrank from hour to hour. We give the late quotations: Yorkers, \$6.45@6.55; rough to fair mixed packing, \$6.45@6.50; good packing, \$6.50@6.75; good to choice heavy, \$6.70@6.80; extra heavy, \$6.80@6.90 and the tendency towards a still lower set of figures.

30.....200.....\$6.35
32.....173.....6.45
34.....253.....6.65
36.....199.....6.55
38.....178.....6.50
40.....207.....6.75
42.....187.....6.50
44.....217.....6.55
46.....213.....6.55

SHEEP—Good and choice muttons barely steady, buyers really wanting them, but purchasing cautiously, while common and medium stock go slowly at continually hammered rates.

80 native sheep.....93 \$5.50
30 native sheep.....106 4.90
20 native sheep.....91 3.65
20 native sheep.....85 3.65
20 native sheep.....103 4.00
20 native sheep.....103 4.00

MONDAY, March 19, 1883. 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle was fairly active and firm at closing prices of last week. Butchers cattle were active and strong on all grades except common old cows, which sell at \$2.75@3.75. Fresh milch cows sell at \$4.00@4.50 for good, about \$5.00 for choice, about \$3.00 for fair, and \$2.50@3.00 for common. Veal calves in fair demand at \$7.00 per head—heretics neglected and dull. Representative sales:

18 sou'west steers.....	939	\$5.35
16 native cows.....	943	4.50
14 native steers.....	1217	4.65
14 native cows.....	747	3.75
17 native butchers.....	892	6.20
16 native steers.....	892	6.20
16 native steers.....	897	5.30
11 native cows.....	845	3.90
17 native steers.....	1208	6.00
16 native butchers.....	1206	5.90
17 native steers.....	1215	5.90
12 native butchers.....	778	4.75
10 native steers.....	1003	5.65
10 native steers.....	1063	5.65
22 native steers.....	1296	5.00
18 native steers.....	1222	5.05
20 native steers.....	1002	5.25
12 native steers.....	1236	5.50
10 sou'west steers.....	1241	5.75
12 native steers.....	1241	5.80

HOGS—The market active, barely steady on common heavy and packing, firm on good to choice heavy, and a shade higher on light. All sold. Choice heavy shipping and butchers selections sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, fair to good heavy \$7.30 to \$7.40, common heavy sell at \$7.00 to \$7.10. Fair to good Yorkers sold at \$7.40 to \$7.50, and strong weight Yorkers and Baltimore \$7.50 to \$7.60. Unwashed and light Pigs, Yorkers and culls \$6.45 to \$7.10. Representative sales:

53.....298.....\$7.05	10.....334.....\$7.25
48.....175.....7.00	38.....308.....7.40
48.....308.....7.50	48.....237.....7.00
28.....235.....7.50	25.....117.....6.10
14.....212.....7.45	70.....186.....7.50
63.....186.....7.50	48.....206.....7.50

SHEEP—Market active and a shade stronger on everything except common, lambly ewes and scabs. Sales:

65.....106.....\$5.87 1/2	758.....67.....\$4.25
146.....32.....5.30	134.....106.....5.75
128.....104.....5.87 1/2	184.....252.....5.97 1/2
41.....96.....5.75	80.....4.90
117.....117.....5.25	132.....97.....5.25

GENERAL MARKET.

Another week of cold and wet has prevented the farmers from getting into their corn, and kept back crops generally.

FLOUR—Quiet and quotably unchanged: X \$3.35, XX \$3.90, XXX \$4.40, Family \$5.20, Choice \$5.70, Fancy \$6.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter cash \$1.20 1/2, No. 3 cash \$1.13 1/2, No. 4 cash \$1.02.

CORN—Declining: No. 2 Cash \$1.51, No. 2 white mixed cash \$1.41.

OATS—Lower and dull, offerings light, but in excess of demand. No. 2 cash \$1.40.

HAY—Choice and fancy timothy scarce, firm and wanted on local account; lower descriptions plentiful and dead dull. Sales: E. 11k-3 cars mixed at \$8.00, 1 prime do at \$10.30, 3 prime timothy at \$11.50, 1 strictly prime at \$12.75; this side-1 car damaged prairie at \$5.20, 2 prime do at \$7.50, 2 choice do at \$9.50, 1 common clover mixed at \$6.20, 2 hot timothy at \$11.40, 1 prime timothy at \$12.50, 1 at \$13.30, 1 strictly prime at \$13.50, 1 choice at \$15.10, 1 fancy at \$16.50.

BUTTER—Market quiet and easy, but quotable unchanged, with only a light demand. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery at 18c; dairy at 14c for choice to fancy, fair to good 12c@14c, common 8c@10c. Near-by packed almost unsalable; market glutted with common stock and receipts continuing liberal; quote common at 4c@6c, fair at 7c@8c and best at 9c@10c.

CHEESE—Quiet. Prime to choice full stock 12c@14c; choice part skims 8c@9c; inferior 2c@6c.

EGGS—Receipts 847 pkgs. Steady but quiet at 13c.

LIVE POULTRY—Quiet and unchanged. Choice old hens sold at \$3.25@3.50, mixed at \$2.50@2.75, and old cocks at \$2.25@2.50; good sized springs in fair request at \$2.25@2.50, but small dead dull at \$1.50.

VEALS—Choice small fat milk-fed 7c; medium do 6c@6c; heretics 4c@5c. Lambs: Dull at \$1.43 1/2 head, according to size.

OLD POTATOES—Duller and slightly lower, seeding demand having fallen off; besides, receipts were freer and weather less favorable—warmer. We quote: Choice—Burbanks 85c@90c, peachblow 80c@85c, peerless 75c@80c, Ajax 70c@75c, rose 60c@65c, mixed 55c@60c, other varieties in proportion. Inferior, damaged, etc., less. Sales: Small sacked lot damaged at 40c, 3 cars bulk mixed at 65c del., 35 sks mixed peerless at 67 1/2c, 25 rose and peachblow at 75c, 19 and 7 peachblow at 80c, 40 manmoth pearl at 85c, 75 peachblow (Saturday r. s.) at 87 1/2c, 1 car burbank in sacks at 90c del., 1 car in bulk del.—1 load burbank at 92 1/2c; and the rest peachblow at 85c, 150 sks burbank at 95c del.

NEW POTATOES—Active and firm: receipts were inadequate. Sales: On levee—43 bbls at \$3.10, 10 at \$3.25, 6 at \$3.31 1/2, 10 at \$3.46, 37 and 14 at \$3.51 1/2; delivered—92 bbls at \$3.30 per bbl, 1 car bulk at \$1.12 1/2 per bu, 1 do at \$1.15.

ONIONS—New firm, with sales 150 sks in lots at \$2.10 per sack—these sks average about 1 1/4 bushels each: quotable at \$2.50@3.00 per bbl; old neglected and nominal.

CABBAGE—Scarce and firm at \$6.50 per crate, choice stock wanted.

TOMATOES—Choice sound and ripe in good demand at \$2 per 3-bu box; green neglected—nominal at about 75c.

WHITE BEANS—Steady: In fair demand. Country at \$1.40@2. Eastern (jobbing only)—screened medium \$2.20@2.25, do navy \$2.30@2.40, hand picked medium \$2.30, navy \$2.40@2.50.

APPLES—A few bbls choice willow-twig were jobbing at \$10 per bbl. No market really—season over.

NEW APPLES—Light arrivals as yet, full inquiry. We quote: Early harvest at 40c@50c, red Astrakhan 75c@80c and red June 80c@90c 1/2-bu box.

PEACHES—Receipts increasing, but running poor in quality, while the demand for choice stock is good, and satisfactory prices obtainable for such. Sales ranged at \$1.25 1/2 1/2-bu box for fair to \$1.50@1.75 for good to choice—really fancy worth more, when some Texas Hale's early in bad order were offered as low as 50c and unsold: first receipt from Arkansas (choice Alexander) sold at \$2.50 per 1/2-bu box.

STRAWBERRIES—Home-grown in large receipt and active, both on local and shipping account; quality of offerings generally very fine. Sales loose from farmers' wagons at 30c@40c per gal measure, and in shipping order at 50c@60c per 2-bu stand and \$2.50@3 per gal case. Consigned lots dull—not a wanted.

Southern Illinois and Missouri stock ranged at \$1 to 1.50 per gal case. Kentucky and Arkansas (in soft condition) at 75c.

PLUMS—Selling rather slowly at \$1.50@2 per gal case and 40c@50c for 1/2-bu box for Chickasaw.

CHERRIES—Home-grown sour selling at 50c@60c per gal measure; consignments dull—inferior at \$1.50, choice \$2.25 per gal case.

RASPBERRIES—We quote sound at \$1.50 and black at \$2 1/2-gal case.

WHORTLEBERRIES—Choice ripe worth \$3 per gal case; green not wanted.

GOOSEBERRIES—Home-grown sold lightly at \$2 1/2-bu.

DRIED FRUIT—Dead season. Apples firm and wanted—fair at 65c@7c, prime at 75c@8c; peaches steady—mixed at 6c@6c, halves at 7c@8c.

RAISINS—Firm, but no change to any description save clear bright staple which was in demand and sold slightly better. Currants, black, dirty coarse, coated, mixed, loose, etc., showed no improvement—dull and low priced. We quote as follows: Tub-washed—choice at 34c@36c, fair at 31c@32c, low 27c@30c; unwashed—choice bright medium 24c@24 1/2c, fair to good 22c@23c, low 20c@22c; containing 25c@26c, low 19c@21c, 17c@18c, bright light fine 22 1/2c@23c, heavy do 15c to 18c. Texas and Kansas heavy and dark only ranges from 2c to 4c 1/2 less; and black burry and coated 1c to 1c 1/2 less.

Washed—78 sks in lots from 16c to 24c, 9 burry at 13 1/2c, 60 sks Kansas and 8 sks burry at 15c, 32 Kansas course at 16c, 8 burry at 15c and 4 burry at 18c, 10 and 7 (mixed) lots at 20c, 18 sks comb. and medium mixed at 21c, 15 do 22c, 10 and 10 (mixed) medium at 22 1/2c, 20 dark medium at 21 1/2c, 4 comb. at 22 1/2c, 6 sks fine and 4 medium at 22c, 3 at 23 1/2c, 8 fine at 23 1/2c, 14 23 1/2c, 7 slightly mixed medium at 23c, 15 and 3 sks Texas medium at 24c, car-load choice medium on p. t., 18 sks Texas medium at 14 1/2c, 11 choice fine at 15c, 12 choice half blood at 25 1/2c; tub-washed—8 sks lots at from 32c to 35 1/2c; also, tub—8 sks burry at 20c, 21 dingy at 31c, 8 good at 34 1/2c, 2 at 35c.

Boston Wool.

Under date of June 1st, Walter Brown & Co. say:

There is but little change to note in the character of the wool market, from that recorded in our issue of May 1st, the same quiescent state continues, and manufacturers have pursued their previous policy of buying sparingly and only to supply their immediate needs.

Six weeks ago it was the opinion of several houses interested in the trade that there would be a "spurt" in the market before the clip was shown, those who were entitled to view, however, have been disappointed, and to close out their stocks, have been obliged to make considerable concessions from previous rates. These reduced values, however, principally noticeable in fine washed fleeces which were relatively higher than other classes. These reduced values being in very small stock and yielding cheaper clean wools, have not shown much change in quotable values.

Had it not been for the very small sale of woolen goods for several months past, and the consequent hesitation of manufacturers to purchase in excess of their wants, it is quite probable that the expected activity would have become an established fact, for there is no doubt that the stocks in the Eastern markets are smaller than at any time for several years. The course of consumers, however, in curtailing the production of goods and of buying only from hand to mouth has prevented any excitement that might have otherwise occurred.

It is the opinion of many manufacturers that the production of goods has been in excess of the requirements of the country and a number of them have expressed the determination to stop their mills for some weeks. Such a course would undoubtedly have a beneficial effect in equalizing the supply and demand, and in restoring a healthy condition to that branch of trade. It will also tend to check the importation of competing foreign wools, and with a renewal of activity in wools, which would naturally follow the reduced production alluded to, we could reasonably expect a more favorable market for our domestic wools than could otherwise be anticipated.

The May-June series of Auction Sales in London opened with prices firm on the best wools, such as are suitable for the American trade, and at present values abroad, there is margin for importation. It is not probable that much wool, in addition to that already in bond, can be brought in for some months to come, to compete with our home grown staple. They quote: Unwashed—Kentucky No. 1 Clothing.....28 @ 30
Kentucky Medium Clothing.....25 @ 29
Kentucky Medium Combings.....25 @ 30
Indiana No. 1 Clothing.....25 @ 27
Indiana Medium Clothing.....25 @ 27
Indiana Medium Combings.....25 @ 27
Missouri Fine.....22 @ 26
Missouri No. 1 Clothing.....27 @ 29
Missouri Medium Clothing.....25 @ 29
Missouri Medium Combings.....25 @ 29
Coarse Clothing.....19 @ 20
Coarse Combings.....21 @ 24

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[The committee which made the above award was composed of wholesale dealers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, practical men, who submitted the process and its product to the most rigid scrutiny.]

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